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HATA ENDS FISHERIES TALKS IN MOSCOW

For the Moscow TASS account of the conclusion of fisheries talks between Japan's Hata and USSR Minister of Fisheries Vladimir Kamentsev, see the Northeast Asia section of the 14 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER REGRETS OUTCOME OF FISHERY TALKS

OW120753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Hata said at a press conference Saturday afternoon, shortly after his [as received] that he regrets the outcome of the Japan-Soviet fishery talks that included a total ban on bottom gill net fishing by Japanese boats in the Soviet fishery zone. "It is necessary to estimate the damage fishermen may incur, especially relief measures to them as soon as possible," he said.

On the sharp cut to 150,000 tons in Japan's fish catch quota this year from last year's 600,000 tons, the minister said the catch quota could have been bigger if Japan had paid a "fish cooperation fee" the Soviets demanded. But he said he did not agree to pay the fee as it was uncertain whether Japanese boats could actually catch fish equivalent to the fee.

Hiroy Sano, director general of the Fishery Agency, said at the press conference, "the Soviets are expected to continue to tighten Japanese trawling in shallow waters."

USSR FISHING AGREEMENT SEEN AS 'GREAT SHOCK'

OW120209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- The new Japan-Soviet fishery agreement, placing severe restrictions on Japanese fishing in the Soviet 200-mile zone, has come as a great shock to Japanese fishermen. Fishermen at major fishing ports in Hokkaido and northeastern Honshu, such as Kushiro and Shiogama, unanimously deplored the agreement, reached between Tsutomu Hata, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev, in Moscow Friday after hard negotiations since December.

The agreement calls for a cut to 150,000 tons from last year's 600,000 tons in this year's Japanese catch quota in the Soviet 200-mile zone and imposes unprecedentedly severe controls in other fields, such as a total ban on Japanese bottom gill net fishing operations.

The fishermen said they will have to take drastic measures to cope with the new situation, such as a sharp cut in the number of fishing boats used in operations in Soviet waters and firing some crew members. Fisheries Agency officials in Tokyo said in this connection that about 3,000 Japanese fishing boats are engaged in operations in the Soviet waters. But a great portion of the number of such boats will now have to be cut, they said, adding that a reduction of 30 to 50 percent may be unavoidable for some types of boat.

The officials said, meanwhile, Japanese fishing boats will be able to operate in the Soviet 200-mile zone later in April following the Hata-Kamentsev agreement.

They said that Japan and the Soviet Union immediately started working out details of the new agreement, such as selection of a Japanese port where Soviet fishing boats operating in the Japanese 200-mile zone will be allowed to visit and species of fish to be caught by Japanese and Soviet fishermen in each other's waters. They said the two nations will try to draft agreed minutes on the details as soon as possible.

The governments of the two countries will then exchange documents and issue fishing permits, they said, adding this procedure will take about 10 days.

PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH REAGAN

OW120646 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- A special plane carrying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took off from Tokyo International Airport at Haneda at 3:14 p.m. [0614 GMT] Saturday for the U.S., where he will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan.

During his three-day visit, Nakasone is expected to discuss with Reagan matters related to the Tokyo summit in May, bilateral trade problems and global issues, including Third World debt problems, terrorism and East-West relations.

RALLY PROTESTS NAKASONE'S U.S. TRIP, SUMMIT

OW120415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- About 140 helmeted demonstrators gathered at a rally near Tokyo's Haneda International Airport Saturday to protest Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's departure on his visit to the United States. The rally was conducted by the Revolutionary Labor Association (Kakurokyo) and Core Faction (Chukakuha).

The demonstrators charged that Nakasone is plotting to make Japan a belligerent nation through the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign and hosting the Tokyo summit of the seven industrial democracies.

They called for armed uprising against the summit.

Nakasone was scheduled to leave on a special plane from the airport later in the day for the U.S. visit.

About 1,000 police surrounded the park where the demonstration was conducted, and another 500 were at the airport to meet possible violence against the prime minister's departure. Police also kept watch throughout Friday night at the state guesthouse in downtown Tokyo where a helicopter has been waiting to take Nakasone to the airport.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TOKYO 11 APR

OW110343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0338 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian arrived here Friday for regular talks with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe.

Wu and Abe will meet Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in the second regular ministerial conference on bilateral problems and the international situation.

Speaking to reporters at Beijing Airport earlier in the day, Wu said China's trade deficit with Japan is a "big" problem and urged the Tokyo government to ease restrictions on imports of some Chinese products. The deficit reached about 6 billion dollars in 1985.

Wu will also meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other leaders of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party during a week-long stay in Japan.

Warns Against Yasukuni Visit

OW111149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian renewed the warning Friday against an official visit by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his cabinet ministers to Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine. Wu told his Japanese counterpart Shintara Abe here that such visits hurt the feelings of the Chinese, and quoted strongman Deng Xiaoping's advice to the Japanese to learn from history.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said that Wu did not urge the Japanese leaders to halt official visits to Yasukuni but the issue was the first political topic he raised in his 140-minute meeting with Abe at the Iikura guest house.

Abe responded that the government understands the Chinese concern but that visits by Nakasone and his cabinet ministers were meant to honor the nations war dead, the official said.

Abe also argued that the Japanese government has no judicial power to force supporters of the nationalist government on Taiwan to cancel their planned celebrations this fall for the centennial of the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Sheks birth. "The Japanese government has nothing to do with the event," a Foreign Ministry source quoted Abe as telling Wu. Wu met with Abe for the first round of talks shortly after his arrival for an eight-day visit to Japan.

During the meeting, which focused exclusively on bilateral relations, the Chinese official also warned that the trade imbalance between the two countries -- a record 6 billion dollars in 1985 -- could block a further growth in otherwise harmonious relations.

While recognizing the need for China's own efforts to promote exports to Japan, Wu requested Japan's continued economic and technological assistance, the Japanese Foreign Ministry official noted. Abe pledged that Japan will continue to aid China, which is in the throes of drawing up a new five-year economic program to run from this year until 1990 and aimed at achieving an annual 7.5 percent growth.

The Japanese foreign ministry told Wu that a high-ranking Health and Welfare Ministry official is ready to visit China to finalize an agreement on payments to foster parents of Japanese war orphans.

Abe and Wu also discussed celebrations next year to mark the 15th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations, the official added.

The ministry source said the foreign ministers made no mention of a visit to China by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko. Abe and Wu will hold their second round of talks on international issues like the Tokyo summit in May and U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations Saturday morning.

Wu will meet Nakasone in the afternoon.

Urge Summit

OW120407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian called on Tokyo summit member countries Saturday to deal with arms control and economic problems in developing countries during their annual meeting in May.

Wu made the request in a two-hour meeting here with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, who, together with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, will attend the Tokyo summit May 4-6.

The visiting Chinese foreign minister told Abe his country wants the United States and the Soviet Union to mutually reduce their nuclear arsenal and, like Japan, is concerned about the possibility of a cut in intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) only in Europe at the expense of Asia.

Wu made the remarks after Abe gave him a rundown on Japan's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the Tokyo summit, the situation on the Korean peninsula, Kampuchea, the Philippines and the Mideast, a Japanese official said. Abe emphasized, in reference to the Tokyo summit of seven industrial democracies, that the economies of developed and developing countries are closely interrelated.

Abe also argued that easing the debts of developing countries through a cut in interest rates and economic restructuring are among steps necessary for further growth in the global economy, the official told reporters.

The Japanese foreign minister called the advent of the new Philippine government "a favorable development" and vowed Japan's future aid to the Manila government of President Corazon C. Aquino. Wu noted that the Beijing government plans to promote relations with the Philippines under Aquino, the official added.

Both Abe and Wu called for the easing of tensions on the Korean peninsula but yen Japanese official did not elaborate on Wu's remarks about the issue at the request of the Chinese [as received].

Wu told Abe that China's attitude toward Moscow remains unchanged, saying the Soviet troops on the Chinese-Soviet border, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Kremlin's support of the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea are posing a threat to Chinese security. We will meet with Nakasone briefly, just before the prime minister, accompanied by Abe, leaves for Washington for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Wu arrived in Tokyo Friday on an eight-day visit.

Shows Concern Over INF

HK120754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Saturday expressed concern at the possibility of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) being reduced in Europe at the expense of Asia, Japanese officials said.

The officials refused to elaborate on Mr Wu's concern, expressed during a second round of talks held with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe since arriving here Friday for a week-long visit. However, observers here said the Chinese foreign minister apparently was concerned about reports that the Soviet Union might introduce to Asia INF weaponry withdrawn from Europe.

During the talks centering on international issues, Mr Abe briefed Mr Wu on Japan's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the Tokyo summit, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, Indochina, the Philippines and the Middle East, Japanese officials who attended the meeting said.

Mr Wu called on participants in the summit of seven leading non-communist nations to be held here May 4-6 to discuss arms control and economic problems in developing countries, the officials said. The two foreign ministers agreed that their governments would support the new Philippine administration of President Corazon Aquino.

On the Korean situation, Mr Wu called for tensions to be eased on the peninsula, but the officials did not elaborate on his remarks. The current talks are the second in a series of regular foreign ministerial consultations between the two countries. The first meetings were held in Beijing in October in the wake of protests from China about a visit by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone in August to the Yasukuni shrine honoring Japan's war dead. During the talks Friday which focused on bilateral relations, Mr Wu warned against another such visit to the shrine, saying that history should be correctly borne in mind.

Mr Nakasone had gone to the shrine for the 40th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II, the first official visit to the shrine by a Japanese premier since the war. Mr Nakasone's four immediate predecessors made visits in a private capacity to the shrine, where the names of about 2.5 million Japanese war dead are honoured, including those of condemned war criminals.

During Friday's talks, the foreign ministers also discussed ways to redress the trade imbalance between the two countries. Japan's huge trade surplus with China grew to six billion dollars last year. The Chinese foreign minister sought technology and increased economic aid from Japan to help China's seventh five-year plan beginning this year, officials said.

Mr Wu was scheduled to meet briefly with Mr Nakasone later Saturday before the premier left for Washington for talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Meets Nakasone

OW120845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Wu later briefly met Nakasone and south Japanese cooperation concerning China's seventh five-year national development program for 1986-1990. Wu specifically called for cooperation in the fields of trade and technology during the 30-minute meeting at the prime minister's office.

Nakasone told Wu Japan will take measures to reduce its trade surplus with China, which reached 6 billion dollars in 1985. But there was no reference to a projected visit to China by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, according to Japanese government officials.

Speaks with Keidanren Chief

OW131005 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Gotemba, Shizuoka Pref., April 13 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Sunday asked for continued cooperation from Japanese businesses in a meeting with Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Keidanren or the Federation of Economic Organizations, Japan's powerful big business association.

In an informal luncheon meeting with Inayama and other Keidanren leaders at the association's new guesthouse near the foot of Mount Fuji, Wu asked for actual results in Japan's cooperation with China in the areas of economic and technological development, noting the long historical ties between the two countries.

Electric energy and transportation are two key fields in which China seeks cooperation under its recently-announced seventh five-year economic plan, Wu said according to a Keidanren spokesman.

When asked by Keidanren leaders about U.S.-China ties, Wu said bilateral relations have stabilized in the past two years, though the "Taiwan problem" remains and U.S. protectionism threatens Chinese exports, especially textiles, the spokesman said. Wu is in Japan on a one-week trip that will take him next to Kansai and Kyushu regions for meetings with local officials and businessmen.

Contacts LDP Vice President

OW140409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 KYODO -- Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Monday that China does not expect any noticeable change in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. In a meeting with Susumu Nikaido, vice president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), Wu said China understands that the Soviet Union is busy with domestic reforms and cannot adopt a drastic new foreign policy. The two talked for about 45 minutes at the LDP headquarters, and Nikaido told a press conference afterward that Wu welcomed his plans for a visit to Beijing in July.

Wu brought a get-well message from Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and General Secretary Hu Yaobang to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka. Nikaido said he told Wu that Tanaka, who suffered a stroke early last year, is recuperating, although he still has difficulty conversing.

Speaks With Kanemaru, Miyazawa

OW140737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 KYODO -- The Chinese foreign minister later met separately with Shin Kanemaru, the LDP secretary general, and Kiichi Miyazawa, chairman of the Executive Council, the party's day-to-day decision-making body. Kanemaru told Wu that Japan will consider using a nonreligious cenotaph at which government leaders can pay homage to its war dead in place of Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine.

The Chinese had protested last year at Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's August 15 visit to the shrine, which is dedicated to Japanese war dead. Convicted war criminals from World War II are among those enshrined there.

Kanemaru thanked Wu for an invitation for him to visit China. Wu told Miyazawa that Japan-China relations should be developed in line with the "four principles" set out by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang last October.

Hu had said that the two countries should follow a basic policy of promoting friendship between them and should learn from past history in order to achieve this, that they should beware of any revival of militarism in Japan and should make efforts not to damage each other's feelings.

Wu and Miyazawa also agreed that the imbalance in Japan-China trade should be redressed.

IMMIGRATION TIGHTENING ANTITERRORIST CHECKS

0W111109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO -- Immigration is tightening checks at air and sea ports between April 15 and May 8 to bar terrorists from entering Japan to disturb the Tokyo summit of seven major advances democracies May 4-6, officials said. Immigration will strictly check airline passenger lists, interview specific entrants and confirm their immigration records, the officials at the Justice Ministry said.

INTERPOL has supplied Japan with lists of 273 international terrorists and 314 forged passports they may use, they said.

RALLY HELD FOR SOUTH DEFECTOR AT PYONGYANG

Chong Tong-ik Speaks

SK120400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A Pyongyang mass rally welcoming Chong Tong-ik, former South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] personnel and information officer stationed overseas, who courageously came to the northern half of the Republic, was held at the Central Hall of the LSWYK on the afternoon of 10 April. Placed at the front of the meeting place was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK."

Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTUK; and functionaries of the relevant sectors were present at the rally together with the workers and students in the city.

As compatriot Chong Tong-ik entered the rally site, those present welcomed him with warm compatriotic feelings, and a child offered him a bouquet of flowers. The rally begun with the singing of "Song of General Kim Il-song." With the consideration of the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, compatriot Chong Tong-ik was awarded the Order of the National Flag Second Class and a large amount of prize money and many souvenirs. Wang Kyong-hak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, made a welcoming speech at the rally. Then Chong Tong-ik made a reply speech.

[Begin Chong Tong-ik recording] Respected citizens of Pyongyang: With the warm consideration of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il, I am being accorded more hospitality than I deserve and am presently spending happy and meaningful days. I am overwhelmed with great emotion today that you, the citizens of Pyongyang, have arranged such a grand welcoming rally for me, who had to live in shame before the country and the nation in the past. I have the greatest happiness and glory in coming to the bosoms of the great leader and the dear leader, whom the masses in the South revere and adore very much.

I have nothing more to desire and the happiness I enjoy is more than I deserve. Yet the Republic highly valued my coming to the North as a just act for the country and the nation, gave me a state citation, and afforded me warm love and consideration. I cannot help shedding tears in deep gratitude for this. Taking this opportunity, I am very happy to give my greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the national hero and the lodestar of reunification, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il with my endless respect and reverence from the bottom of my heart.
[applause]

I could have lived in the South, discarding conscience and without faith. However, I was very much disillusioned by the irregularities and corruption of the South's ruling circles, their crimes, and their politics of intelligence and machinations which no human being would dare to commit.

While employed in the CIA, and while being assigned to overseas post, I came to know much about the reality of the North. I was deeply moved to learn of proposal for the confederal system put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song containing great will for reunification and to learn of the fact that the North had already achieved self-reliance in food. I was full of admiration for the fact that the North conducts politics of equality for all the people. I came to be convinced that the North is the home of the genuine conscience of the entire Korean people where true politics for the people are conducted.

I could hardly suppress my disillusion with the corrupt and morbid society of the South and finally made up my mind to go to the North.

From now on, I can make my small contribution to the sacred cause of reunification, rather than for the sake of the rulers of the South, on the true road of living for the country and the nation. This is the fortune I have for the first time in my life. Coming to the bosom of the Republic, I am leading a life full of emotion for the first time in my life. Everything is new, everything attracts me, and I am full of respect for everything.

While the South is entangled in the snare of \$52 billion in foreign debt, all the people in the North are united around the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader and are building numerous, great monumental creations. While working overseas, I heard much and knew that the people in the North, under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song and the dear Kim Chong-il, waged an arduous struggle for self-reliance and developed the country rapidly to the astonishment of the world's people.

Seeing is believing. I have now come to see it with my own eyes. The wonderful changes made here are beyond description. After the war, the U.S. rascals said that reconstruction of the North would be impossible even in 100 years. In such a short period of time after the war, out of the ruins where everything had been turned to ashes, the people of North carried out an enormous task and achieved prosperity unparalleled in the history of 5,000 years. I cannot help admiring them for their achievement.

During this period the South accomplished nothing. If anything was accomplished, it was not anything of its own but of someone else's. The South is even importing hot peppers from abroad. While the North, which is said to have difficult in farming because it is mostly a mountainous area, is self-reliant in food with enough food in reserve, the South, which is said to be a granary region, is purchasing some 8 million tons of rice from the United States every year. The only thing of their own in the South is the cheap labor.

There are many U.S. and Japanese banks in Seoul. Why are they in Seoul? They are there not for the benefit of the masses of the South, but rather to secure their obligatory rights. There are not only banks. The Japanese business giant Lotte is occupying the vast area of Ulchiyo 1-ka and Sogong-tong on which the Lotte Hotel and the Lotte department store are located. The U.S. rascals are occupying the vast area of the priceless land of Yongsan-ku where the U.S. Forces Command is located. The Japanese and U.S. rascals are occupying the most valuable areas of land, constructing buildings of various kinds, including those of the commercial sectors.

The comprador capitalists living by attaching themselves to the United States and Japan are serving the big powers, and the industries, which are not their own, are utterly disorganized.

This is not the case with industries alone. No genuine ideology, philosophy, or (?independent) culture can exist in the South. Everything, including politics and art, is foreign. There is nothing that is truly their own. The U.S. rascals are using their right-hand men to implement the politics of intelligence and machinations so as to make the masses of the South their slaves of neocolonialism.

They are not allowing the people to discuss reunification, which all the Korean people are longing for. They are suppressing anyone who mentions the nation. They have classified some 15 million masses into three categories -- those who need surveillance of three different grades -- listing their names on the surveillance list and in a computer.

In the South, which has been turned into a complete U.S. colony, the masses are leading extremely miserable lives of people without a country. The South, in fact, is not the country of the masses of the South. The masses see not the true features of the country but a kingdom of slaves of neocolonialism in the land of the South where the national spirit is toyed with by foreign forces, where the land of the loving country is trampled underfoot by the boots of the aggressors, where the masters have become servants, and where the unwelcome guests are playing the role of masters.

What a difference in the North and South between the truce line! Coming to the North, I found the true features of the country. I think that the North is the true country of our fellow countrymen -- the country in which we have the chuche philosophy which best suits our country, the independent industries which suit our own capacity, the chuche agriculture which shows how to best farm the right crop for the land, and the national culture and art which have developed into our own. [applause]

Those in power and the richer class in the South have a strong inclination to escape overseas. They are well aware when the dreadful time bomb of the enormous foreign debt will explode and when the cheating politics will be overthrown. Therefore, calculating that they will not be able to live in the South in the future, they revised the laws in 1983 so that their children in high school could go to the United States or Japan for the purpose of studying there. Thus, they are sending their children abroad as best as they can for the purpose of studying, trying to gain citizenship in foreign countries, committing such antinational acts as smuggling out large amounts of foreign currency to foreign countries and buying houses there. Nearly all of the children of those in power and the richer class of the South are living overseas.

In addition, while depositing huge sums of dollars in foreign banks in an attempt to flee to foreign countries in a contingency, the rascals are hellbent on illegal accumulating wealth. They are mutually conniving at these acts. There are rumors flying about that Chon Tu-hwan, the person holding the post of president, has had Kwon Chong-tal, who is in charge of sending funds overseas, transfer \$1 billion overseas. There are also rumors flying about that four helicopters are on standby at the helicopter pad in Chongwadae 24 hours a day for Chon Tu-hwan's flight.

How deplorable it is for a person holding the post of president to send money overseas for his flight overseas, to place an order to the United States for the manufacture of two planes for his flight, and to issue an order for the loading of missiles on these planes for his personal safety. Such being the case, the rascals have unsparingly left South Korea in the hands of American rascals.

U.S. military bases in Kimhae, Kunsan, Osan, Taegu, and Ulsan do not belong to South Korean territory. U.S. military bases in South Korea have been turned into ones belonging to the U.S. national territory. In this regard, we can cite the instance of the Kunsan airfield. Originally, the South Korean authorities designated a limited area in the suburb of Kunsan as a site for an airfield for the United States. What kind of rascals are the American rascals?

They have inherited the aggressive nature of seizing the vast American continent. Giving land, small or large, to these rascals constitutes a crime. Sitting astride Kunsan, the American rascals have fired guns at random under the pretext of conducting firing exercises, aiming in every direction. Peasants living in areas around the Kunsan airfield have been forced to leave these areas because of the harm to human lives caused by stray bullets. Thus, having seized the vast area round the airfield, the American rascals separated this area into a civilian residential area for Americans and into a military area. They then furnished this civilian area with luxurious lodging facilities, with a golf course, and with a swimming pool. They have wantonly visited this military area in their military planes without carrying visas and without undergoing an inspection while entering the country. Thus, all the American rascals' military bases in South Korea have been turned into U.S. territory.

I regard the crime committed by the South Korean ruling bunch in wantonly opening the southern gate of the fatherland and in allowing the American rascals freely to trample underfoot our land as the greatest crime for which the former can never atone. In an attempt to seize the post of prime minister, traitor Yi Wan-yong asked Hirobumi Ito to have Japanese army troops occupy the palace. In an attempt to continuously remain the post of presidency, Chon Tu-hwan, upon seizing power, visited Reagan and implored him to continuously deploy a greater number of U.S. forces in South Korea. Viewing thus, we can see that Chon Tu-hwan is a matchless traitor in the world, far surpassing Yi Wan-yong.

Because such a traitor, who should be punished by heaven, is occupying the seat of traitor, who should be punished by heaven, is occupying the seat of power, the American rascals' policy for turning South Korea into a nuclear base and their maneuvers to provoke a new war have been strengthened continuously. This has been clearly proven by the fact that the United States, while currently staging the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise, is insolently and outrageously raving that it will increase its aggressive military capability by continuously strengthening this exercise. Nevertheless, while babbling about a southward invasion from the north, the American rascals and the South Korean rulers have resorted to the sophistry that they are staging this exercise for the sake of defense and that they have increased their military capability.

While visiting various places, including the Nampo lockgate, I clearly understood that, instead of making war preparations for a southward invasion, KPA troops had built great monumental edifices to implement the country's long-range plan.

While staying overseas, I believed that North Korea has no intention of invading the South. Frankly speaking, South Korea has suffered chaos on many occasions, such as the 19 April and Kwangju incidents. If North Korea had the intention of invading the South, why did it not use these incidents? As a matter of fact, the American rascals are seeking an opportunity for invading the North. The internal structure of the United States calls for invading the North. The internal structure of the United States calls for waging a war so that its munitions industry becomes active. By touching off a war throughout the world, the rascals can run state affairs.

I heard that the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to provoke a war of northward invasion at the time of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged in 1984. This secret was disclosed by those women who lived with American rascals. While participating in this exercise, U.S. Army officer rascals did not conceal feelings of going to a battleground. Through village chiefs, the South Korean rulers issued an instruction to stockpile 80 kilograms of rice for a contingency. Visiting various training sites throughout the country and saying that the exercise might develop into an offensive if necessary, Chon Tu-hwan brazenly and boisterously called for completing a combat posture. High-ranking rascals at the U.S. forces command did not conceal that the exercise might develop into an offensive. However, they failed to provoke a war of northward invasion because the results of the exercise were unsatisfactory.

Being war maniacs, and while continuously babbling about southward provocations by the North prior to the Asian games and the Olympics, they are staging a war exercise through the mobilization of vast forces and large quantities of sophisticated military hardware, and they are raving that they will strengthen this exercise. I believe that it is natural for the North Korean people to watch this in a vigilant manner. At the same time, I call for assuming a vigilant posture to the maximum extent against those agent and subversive elements sent by intelligence agencies in the United States and South Korea.

Respected Pyongyang citizens: In conclusion, I would like to refer to an instance in which I was impressed very much after coming to North Korea. Upon my arrival in Pyongyang, I saw stars in the night sky shining brightly and boats on the Taedong River. Although you will not understand my impression of this because this is very routine to you, this was very impressive to me. If I say that I hear the cry of pheasants in Pyongyang, the South Korean people will not believe this. However, this is true.

After coming to North Korea, I have come to understand why ornithologists in South Korea visited the Demilitarized Zone and observed rare birds in North Korea with telescopes. The air is so clean that these rare birds have visited the northern half of the Republic.

At the recent SPA meeting, North Korea adopted a living environmental protection law with the purpose of further beautifying the national territory. It has taken new measures for providing the people with much cleaner and more comfortable natural and living environments. I cannot see and hear everything without excitement. What is the state of South Korea? Many rare birds have perished because of pollution. There are very few if any. They are gradually perishing. Today we can neither see clear sky nor bright stars in Seoul. The air is polluted so badly that stars, which were once bright, have become obscure. You will see how seriously this will afflict human health. Even worms decline to eat rice produced in such a place. Despite this, the South Korean rulers are boisterously babbling about the construction of a welfare society. The welfare society referred to by them is not one in which the people lead a happy life but a living hell in which the people retreat to a slavery period. Because of this, the South Korean people have dashed to the streets of resistance, demanding the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan, who has turned South Korea into the worst living hell in the country.

In conclusion, for the sake of the reunification of our country and for the sake of the endless prosperity of our people, I wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people and the symbol of reunification, and dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, a long life. [cheers and applause] Long live President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il! [end recording]

KCNA Report

SK110451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pyongyang April 11 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting was held on April 10 at the central house of the League of Socialist Working Youth in welcome of Chong Tong-ik, an official of the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency and its overseas operative, who has come over to the northern half of the Republic. Present at the meeting together with working people and students in the city were Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yong-nam, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and other personages concerned.

At the meeting Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, made a welcome speech. He highly estimated Chong Tong-ik's coming over to the northern half of the Republic as a patriotic deed. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK generously receive and warmly welcome anyone who, opposing the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, comes to the embrace of the socialist fatherland, and do not ask about his past even if he committed crimes against the country and the nation, he stressed.

Then Chon Tong-ik made a reply speech. He said: the North with the chuche philosophy, an independent industry and agriculture and national culture and arts developing its own things is, indeed, a genuine fatherland of our fellow countrymen. He expressed the earnest hope that the South Korean people would not be taken in by the anti-communist propaganda of the South Korean authorities but fight to the end to win victory on the road of national salvation against U.S. imperialism they have already chosen. "I, though late, solemnly pledge to devote myself to the struggle for the reunification of the country, he declared.

SOUTH'S 'TTANGBOL-86' EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK140305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 13 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 April commentary: "Whom Is the Wasp [Ttangbol] Trying to Sting?"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are trying to stage another war exercise called "Ttangbol-86," beginning on 14 April. It is said that this war exercise, whose operational zone will encompass the entire area of South Chungchong Province, will be jointly staged by the civilian and army authorities. The puppets are raving that this exercise is aimed at further strengthening a security posture and will resemble a real war.

The South Korean puppets' raising a fuss while playing with fire before concluding the unprecedentedly large "Team Spirit-86" war exercise shows that they are frantically running amok to further heighten tension on the Korean peninsula and to complete war preparations.

Nevertheless, the puppets are brazenly practicing black art to cloak themselves with the cloth of peace at home and abroad. Having visited Europe, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has boisterously babbled about someone's line for communication through arms. The puppet prime minister has called for assuming an all-out security posture while babbling about someone's launching a surprise attack against the South with the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics as the momentum. The puppet minister of the board of National Unification has repeatedly babbled about dialogue. How blatantly their acts betray their words!

It is the true intention of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which is under its patronage and manipulation, to swallow us by starting a war. Because they cherish such an intention, ignoring our proposal for peace, they have staged the dangerous "Team Spirit" nuclear war exercise and are trying to expand this exercise.

At the consultative security meeting recently held between the puppet clique and the United States, it was decided to deploy, in a much more full-fledged manner, weapons of mass destruction and sophisticated military hardware in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are daily flying spy planes into the skies over the northern area of our Republic, and they are continuously infiltrating specially trained agents into this region. Is it necessary to explain that this is aimed at espionage activities on the eve of provoking a war? Both "Team Spirit" and "Ttangbol" are aimed at us.

The puppets' remark that the next few years will be a critical period [kobi] implies that they will light the fuse of war at any moment under the pretext of someone's provoking a war of southward invasion with the Asian Games and the Olympics as the momentum. Their repeated reference to dialogue while only seeking confrontation and war against us only reveals the brazen nature of the renegades.

What threatens the dictator is not someone's attack on the South but the unstable political situation in South Korea, which remains a time bomb. The anti-U.S., antifascist, and antiwar struggle of students and the mass meetings and demonstration struggle of the people from all walks of life for constitutional revision have been vigorously waged and staged in South Korea today.

Because of the fierce fighting spirit of the people, which grips the neck of the dictator, the puppet traitor's plans to justify his attempt to prolong his term of office by smoothly hosting the Asian Games and the Olympics are destined to fail. With this in mind, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has described the next few years as a dangerous period.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan is trying to avoid a crisis by suppressing the people and by hostilely playing with fire, bayonets, "Ttangbol," and U.S. nuclear weapons will never be able to save it. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not want to perish forever in the fire that it has started, it should behave discreetly.

'FICTION OF SOUTHWARD INVASION' CONDEMNED

SK121046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 12 (KCNA) -- The U.S. and South Korean authorities took a series of military steps under the wornout pretext of "the threat of southward invasion" at the 18th "Security Consultative Meeting" held in Seoul recently. This comes under fire in a NODONG SINMUN article today titled "Fiction of 'Southward Invasion' is Occupier's Brainchild", which says:

It is our consistent stand to solve the domestic issues of the nation in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation and achieve national reunification by means of instituting a confederation, leaving the existing systems in the North and the South as they are.

The fiction of "southward invasion on the threshold of the Olympiad" claiming that 2 or 3 years to come are a dangerous period, has been invented by those interested in abusing the Olympiad for a sinister political purpose. And this fiction has been set afloat by them to divert elsewhere the attention at home and abroad from themselves, driven into a corner, and bridge over their crisis. They are now putting spurs to arms buildup and war preparations in a bid to find a way out in military adventures.

Noting that the fiction of "southward invasion" is a brainchild of the United States, the paper says: It needed the fable of "aggression" by the North in order to justify its occupation policy towards South Korea, obstruct Korea's reunification and cover up its policies of aggression and war against the DPRK.

In stepping up arms buildup and heightening tension in South Korea under the plea of "threat from the North", the United States not only pursues a policy of military adventures against us but attempts to bar the onward movement of the people against the war moves and for democracy in socio-political life.

If the United States respects human rights and is interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the paper stresses, it should do something helpful for the democratic development of South Korea and Korea's reunification, instead of spreading the fable of "southward invasion" to incite North-South confrontation and go against democracy and reunification, the paper stresses.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. OFFICIALS ROK VISITS

SK110751 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Kim Kyong-pok Commentary: "Successive Visits by Those Who Are in a Hurry"]

[Text] On 7 April, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department announced that Shultz will visit South Korea in May. The spokesman then disclosed that the purpose of Shultz' junket to South Korea is to discuss the political situation in South Korea and, in particular, the development of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle that has been more vigorously waged in South Korea in the wake of the expulsion of Marcos from the Philippines. It has been also reported that Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, will visit South Korea in late April.

A few days ago, such U.S. warmongers as Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense; Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Hayes, commander in chief of the U.S. Forces Pacific Command; visited South Korea and promised the puppets that they will increase U.S. military aid and reinforce the military strength of the puppet army. They went so far as to visit the frontline area near the military demarcation line to inspect the status of war preparations and to fan war fever.

Earlier, last March, Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army and other U.S. Government officials, including the officer in charge of human rights affairs at the U.S. State Department, sneaked into South Korea and abetted traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has been isolated and rejected at home and abroad.

Such successive junkets to South Korea by these high-ranking U.S. officials were aimed at abetting the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime and at patching up, through this, the crisis in their colonial rule in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have adopted a policy of attaching importance to Asia with the delusion of holding on to Asia and the Pacific using South Korea as their military bridgehead in a bid to dominate the world. The U.S. imperialists have also turned South Korea into a forward nuclear base for their aggression against the continent [as heard] and a forward base for their military adventures in the Far East.

A few days ago, at the U.S. Congress, Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, who is going to visit South Korea soon, stressed that the security of South Korea is more vital than ever before to the United States. This reveals the U.S. imperialists' intention of holding on to South Korea, a colony of the United States in Asia, at any cost. However, the South Korean people do not want to live under the colonial and fascist rule of the United States in which all democratic freedoms and rights are being mercilessly trampled underfoot.

Stressing that the realization of independence and democratization in South Korea should, first of all, liquidate and end the interference of the U.S. imperialists backing the fascist dictatorial regime in South Korea, the South Korean youths, students, and people are calling for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear bases from South Korea. For this reason, they are vigorously waging the anti-U.S. struggle.

Along with this, the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision is being vigorously waged throughout South Korea. The branches of the campaign for constitutional revision have been formed throughout South Korea, including Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Taegu. Some 200,000 masses of all strata in Taegu and 300,000 masses of all strata in Kwangju participated in the demonstration struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The ruling foundation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been completely shakened today because of the vigorous struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people. This poses a great blow to the U.S. imperialists seeking stability in their colonial rule. As the people of the world unanimously state, a strong wind which will bring about a second Philippines' situation is sweeping throughout South Korea today.

Kelly, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, disclosed recently that South Korea has entered the most dangerous stage in 30 years. The U.S. imperialists are sending high-ranking (?officials) to South Korea in a bid to rescue the falling traitor Chon Tu-hwan. However, this is nothing but a foolish act. The U.S. imperialists cannot patch up the present situation in South Korea with anything. History clearly shows that the dictatorial colonial rule will not last long. The U.S. imperialists should look straight at today's reality and withdraw from South Korea.

BUSH REMARKS ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE 'SMOKE SCREEN'

SK101207 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 8 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 April commentary: "A Smoke Screen Designed To Conceal War Manuevers"]

[Text] In a recent interview with a South Korean daily, U.S. Vice President Bush said that the United States supports dialogue between the North and South for the sake of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula. This is an absurd and preposterous remark.

The United States is the ringleader that has caused the dialogue, arranged between the North and South after a long interval, to be suspended by staging a large-scale war exercise aimed at our Republic. It is brazen sophistry to say that he supports the parties' dialogue without quarreling with each other, while actually firing guns, threatening the opposite side.

Dialogue between the North and South in Korea is necessary to alleviate tension and to provide a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification. In order to successfully hold dialogue, we should stop all acts threatening peace, along with military exercises blurring the atmosphere of dialogue. It is well known that in order to provide a favorable atmosphere for dialogue, the government of our Republic has suspended all military exercises during the period when dialogue is being held.

Can we view the U.S. imperialists' answering our sincere effort by provocatively playing with fire as an act committed by those who are interested in alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and in dialogue?

When Bush uttered statements as if he were interested in dialogue between the North and South, bosses of the U.S. military, having crawled into South Korea, raved that they would continue the "Team Spirit" military exercise in the future. It is a ludicrous lie that while leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the verge of war, one will support dialogue. We cannot interpret this as anything other than an intention to hinder dialogue between the North and South.

The U.S. imperialists' sudden transformation to support dialogue between the North and South after making war preparations in a frantic manner is an awkward attempt to shirk responsibility for suspending dialogue. By doing so, they are trying to suppress the daily increasing anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit of the South Korean people and to cope with the convulsive situation in South Korea.

As a matter of fact, the U.S. ruling circles seriously fear that a storm is approaching South Korea. South Korea is a sole military base on the Asian Continent and is the last colonial mainstay. Because of South Korea's fierce antifascist struggle to achieve democracy and because of their anti-U.S. struggle to achieve independence, the South Korean dictatorial regime is in a precarious position, as if it were sitting astride a volcano.

The greatest concern of the U.S. ruling circles in South Korea is to maintain the shaking dictatorial regime and U.S. colonial rule there. The successive visits to South Korea by high-ranking U.S. Government officials in the diplomatic and military sectors are related to such an aim.

By advocating support for dialogue, the United States is trying to divert the attention of the people at home and abroad and to further accelerate maneuvers to make war preparations behind the curtain of this support.

The U.S. imperialists' sudden increase of the military capability of U.S. forces in South Korea and their drastic increase of the military potential of the puppets are a noteworthy development in the situation. At the 18th Security Consultative Meeting held recently in Seoul between the United States and South Korea, the United States decided to transfer sophisticated military hardware, including F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons, various types of missiles, and sophisticated armored vehicles, to the South Korean puppets. The United States is trying to offer vast military aid to them and to continue large-scale war exercises in South Korea. This shows that in case of the development of an exigent situation in South Korea, U.S. war maniacs might possibly light the fuse of an aggressive war against our Republic in an attempt to maintain colonial rule. Bush's remark that the U.S. forces in South Korea will continuously assume a vital role in aiding the puppets' national defense reveals such a hidden intention.

The U.S. ruling circles' boisterous remark that they will support the dialogue between the North and South is a smoke screen designed to conceal their criminal maneuvers to provoke a war. No matter what trick they may use, the U.S. imperialists will never be able to conceal their true color as those who destroy dialogue and disturb peace.

PROPOSAL FOR DPRK-ROK PARLIAMENTARY TALKS ASSESSED

SK100810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 9 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 April special article: "Measures for Alleviating Tension Should Be Taken Rapidly"]

[Text] It has been 1 year since the Fourth Session of the Seventh SPA of the DPRK put forward a new peace proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and for announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression to alleviate tension in the country, to preserve peace, and to provide a precondition for peaceful national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks are authoritative political talks that can not only pool the will of the broad people of all strata, political parties, and public organizations in the North and South, but can also take effective measures in preserving peace in the country and in achieving national reunification.

Our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is an epochal peace proposal to alleviate the ever-increasing tension in our country, to remove the danger of war there, and to open a new aspect for peace and peaceful reunification.

This proposal is not only a positive initiative to actively resolve the problem regarding the preservation of peace in the country, which is closely related to the destiny of the nation, but is also peace-loving, reflecting the demands of the times for peace in Korea and Asia.

This proposal, because of its fairness, justness, and realistic nature, has won active support and endorsement from all Korean people in the North and South as well as compatriots abroad. They have also aroused great sympathy and repercussions among the peace-loving people and the broad political and social circles of the world.

For the past year, we have made all possible efforts to hold North-South parliamentary talks at the earliest possible date and to alleviate the tense situation in the country. Because of the insincere stand and attitude of the South side, however, our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks has not yet been realized even today, when 1 year has passed since it was put forward.

The South side sent a reply to our proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks almost 2 months after it was put forward. In the reply, they irrelevantly called for the discussion of the problem concerning the formation of a consultative body for the establishment of a unified constitution at the parliamentary talks, while asserting that the problem regarding the announcement of a declaration of nonaggression is a function of the respective authorities. This does not stand to reason, but is a very strange assertion intended to distort the fact.

Today, alleviating tension, preventing war, and preserving peace on the Korean peninsula have become vital problems related to the destiny of the nation and the country. The problem concerning nonaggression should be dealt with in such an authoritative political organ as the parliament in light of its nature and importance. This not only fully accords with the functions of parliament, but is also a responsible work that politicians should not disregard. If parliamentary talks announce a joint declaration of nonaggression, this will make it possible for the administrative authorities to deal with the problem concerning the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression in an easy and responsible manner.

The fact that the South side called for the discussion of only the problem concerning the formation of a consultative body for the establishment of a unified constitution, while opposing our proposal for discussing the problem concerning the announcement of a joint declaration of nonaggression, was a delaying tactic to evade the resolution of the present urgent problem, the alleviation of tension. The division of our country has continued for over 40 years not because there is no unified constitution but because of the prevailing distrust and misunderstanding and the aggravated tension between the North and South.

The South side's call for the discussion of the problem concerning the establishment of a unified constitution while opposing our proposal for discussing the problem concerning the announcement of a joint declaration of nonaggression is nothing but a political trick intended to accept our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks in formality but to oppose it in content. To make the parliamentary talks a site of group discussions in a bid to drag its feet, thus makes our country's division an established fact.

Furthermore, the South side's call for establishing a unified constitution while asserting that the present fascist constitution of South Korea is a unified constitution involving the North and South involves a sinister and impure aim of trying to expand the colonial fascist system of South Korea into the whole area of Korea.

This stand was more clearly revealed in the course of the preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks. During preliminary contacts, the South side opposed our proposal for adopting the problem regarding the announcement of a joint declaration of nonaggression as an agenda item and, instead, called for including only the problem regarding the formation of a consultative body for the establishment of a unified constitution as an agenda item.

When, as an expression of our concessions, we proposed for the discussion of all agenda items advanced by both sides, the South side opposed it. When we proposed adopting the agenda item, "On the problem concerning the alleviation of tension between the North and South and acceleration of national reunification" as a single agenda item, a new proposal advanced by our side to resolve the situation, the South side using various excuses, also evaded to accept this.

Such an insincere stance and attitude of the South side vividly revealed the fact that they are not interested in the basic problem on taking practical measures for removing the danger of war and for preserving peace. The South side clamored about the alleviation of tension, but sought the policy of confrontation and war in actuality.

The anticommunist and anti-Republic confrontation racket created behind the veil of dialogue, with us, the other party to dialogue, declared as an enemy, has laid bare their intentions more clearly. Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea, not only have they beefed up military forces and shipped a large number of modern military forces and equipment into South Korea, but they have also given impetus to war preparations in such a way as to deploy a large number of military forces, equipment, and commando forces in forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line and build tunnels aimed at infiltrating into the North. This is not a proper attitude for a dialogue to relax tension, but an attitude appropriate for confrontation and war.

Because of the South side's insincere attitude and deliberate delaying tactics, the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks were carried over to the following year after repeatedly having been made to run in circles for half a year.

At the outset of this year, our side made clear its stand that it will make efforts for various forms of dialogue being conducted between the North and South to come to fruition, make the parliamentary talks materialize at an early date, and, going one step further, have the highest-level talks between the North and South realized.

What is more, our side decided to refrain from conducting large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic from 1 February and to stop all large-scale military exercises during the period of North-South dialogue, and proposed that the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond in kind.

The South side, however, has led the situation in the country to the brink of war and driven the [words indistinct] suspension at one stroke by forcibly launching the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest ever staged in history, together with the United States, ignoring our repeated peace proposals and unsparing efforts for dialogue. Their conduct has proceeded from an antinational and faith-breaching stand of valuing the military exercises, conducted in illicit union with outside forces and the interests of the alien forces of aggression, more than the dialogue which it had earlier conducted with its fellow countrymen and domestic interests of the people.

The South side should, as a matter of course, have reflected with regard to the responsibility for having, for a while, avoided preliminary contacts under the pretext of the internal state of affairs and having later unilaterally suspended the preliminary contacts by launching provocative war exercises and apologize to all the people hoping for the early convocation of the parliamentary talks. This notwithstanding, they are babbling shamelessly about the resumption of contacts, while laying the blame for the suspension of the preliminary contacts on us, at a time when the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is in progress, like a thief calling others thieves.

The South side has already lost the eligibility and face to talk about the relaxation of tension or the resumption of dialogue because it is the party directly responsible for having suspended the dialogue and led the situation to the brink of war. Babbling about dialogue, ignoring the fact that the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise has not been brought to an end and the reality in which all of South Korea is still covered with gunfire and gunsmoke of the war exercise is unreasonable and unworthy of serious consideration. The South side should be penitent for the responsibility of having suspended the dialogue and make practical efforts to create an atmosphere for dialogue before discussing the issue. Whenever they open their mouths, the South Korean authorities are insanely stirring up confrontational consciousness and war fever, while noisily prattling about the so-called North's military provocation to hinder the Asian and Olympic Games.

The military committee meeting and the annual Security Consultative Meeting held from 1 to 4 April in Seoul between the bosses of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean military publicly stated that under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion they will increase the fighting power of the U.S. troops and the puppet army by bringing into South Korea modern military equipment, stockpile war materials on a large scale, freshly deploy new types of chemical weapons, and will continue to conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. This, in fact, amounts to an open declaration of their intention not to hold North-South dialogue. The fascist military South Korean clique has directly involved that recite a tune of dialogue is nothing but a deceptive trick designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad under the billboard of false dialogue and to abate the South Korean people's daily growing antifascist sentiment for democratization as well as the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and antinuclear sentiment.

If the South Korean side has genuine intentions to relax tension and conduct dialogue, it should force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea along with the nuclear weapons and abandon the anticommunist confrontation and war rackets. All the people and the world's peace-loving people are now watching attentively the South Korean side's attitude.

HONG KONG WEEKLY VIEWS KIM CHONG-IL MOSCOW VISIT

OW110031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Hong Kong, April 11 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has invited Kim Chong-il, son of North Korean President Kim Il-song, to Moscow in an action regarded as official recognition of the junior Kim as Pyongyang's next leader, according to the Hong Kong weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Kim Chong-il will visit Moscow in the second half of this year, the magazine says in its latest edition. It says the Soviet action will push North Korea to speed up its moves toward transfer of power from Kim Il-song, 73, to his 44-year-old son. President Kim will turn 74 next Tuesday.

Relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea have become closer following Kim Il-song's visit to Moscow in 1984. The magazine also says Soviet President Andrey Gromyko will visit Pyongyang in July or later to mark the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of a bilateral treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation.

YANG HYONG-SOP CLOSES 5TH SESSION OF 7TH SPA

SK100944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 9 Apr

[Speech by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA, at the closing session of the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA on 9 April in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies: The Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA, held amid the great interest of our people under circumstances in which all people across the country are waging the vigorous struggle to accelerate socialist construction while upholding the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee, successfully discussed the agenda items that were put forth and now concludes its work.

[applause]

The SPA session this time adopted the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, summed up the implementation of the state budget for last year and discussed the state budget for this year, and adopted related decisions and laws.

The session powerfully demonstrated the genuinely people-minded nature and vitality of our party's policy on the protection of the environment and secured a legal guarantee for ensuring a more sanitary and cultural living environment and working conditions for our people by adopting the DPRK Law on the Protection of the Environment that legally stipulates the brilliant successes attained under the wise leadership of our party in the field of the protection of the environment and comprehensively elucidates the principles and methods for successfully solving the question of protecting the environment in compliance with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. [applause]

The adoption of the Law on the Protection of the Environment will serve as an important occasion to effect a new turn in the work of protecting the country's environment and to build our socialist fatherland as a civilized people's paradise and a better place to live in. [applause]

The session summed up the implementation of the state budget for last year and adopted the state budget for 1986, which was drafted by reflecting the urgent demands of socialist construction at present, thereby displaying the might of our country's socialist self-reliant national economy and providing a financial guarantee for bringing about a new advance in accelerating socialist construction in accordance with the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and in improving the people's standard of living. [applause]

Indeed, this SPA session was a significant meeting which (?demonstrated) once again the great superiority and might of our state socialist system, being unceasingly consolidated and developed under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and which unfolded a new prospect for victory in work for the country's socialist construction and the improvement of the people's welfare. [applause]

At present, the people throughout the country ardently welcome the successes attained in the SPA session and overflow with high revolutionary zeal to more vigorously advance toward greater victory in our revolution, being endlessly encouraged by the people-minded policy of the party and the state. [applause]

I declare the Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA closed, firmly believing that, together with the workers across the country, all comrade deputies will effect a new upsurge in the revolution and construction by thoroughly implementing the new Law on the Protection of the Environment adopted at the session and by correctly executing the state budget for this year. [applause]

NODONG SINMUN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE BUDGET

SK131216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 11 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 April editorial: "Let Us Successfully Execute the State Budget for This Year"]

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh SPA summed up the account of the implementation of the state budget for last year and deliberated and adopted the state budget for this year. Under the wise leadership of our party, brilliant victory was achieved on all fronts of socialist construction last year, and all workers struggled to increase state accumulation by actively mobilizing inner reserves. As a result, state budget revenue increased greatly. State budget revenue has rapidly increased on a consolidated basis and, thus, the scale of our country's state budget has expanded some 1,600 times during the past 40 years, since our people mapped out and executed the first budget. Thanks to this, our people have smoothly met the tremendous financial demands necessary to victoriously advance the revolution and construction from liberation to the present with their own financial revenues, and are successfully realizing the grand program for socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth party congress, in reliance upon their own financial resources.

Reality shows that our state budget smoothly realizes its function and role as a mighty means to firmly guarantee socialist construction financially. The course of executing the state budget for last year proved the justness and great vitality of our country's socialist state budget, and powerfully confirmed once again the might of the self-reliant national economy and the solidity of the independent financial basis grounded on the economy. Also, it clearly showed the matchless superiority of our country's socialist system, in which the popular masses are the masters of everything. Everything in the society serves the popular masses, and the state is held totally responsible for guaranteeing the material and cultural life of the people. It also proved the genuine superiority of the socialist financial system, in which the people's earnings are spent for their benefit.

As unanimously stressed in the report and speeches at the session, the proud success achieved in socialist economic construction and the execution of the state budget for last year was a shining result achieved during the course in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the chuche-oriented financial policy and wisely led its thorough implementation, and a precious fruition of the devoted labor struggle of our people dynamically advancing under the leadership of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In economic construction this year, we should actively push ahead with the struggle to realize the great 10 prospective goals for socialist construction set forth by the party and, at the same time, primary efforts should be particularly concentrated on developing the key industries and railway transport.

The state budget for this year, set up in accordance with the militant tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year's address, was correctly formulated to make it possible to firmly guarantee financially our people's struggle to further strengthen the economic might of the country and achieve greater victory in the revolutionary struggle by successfully carrying out the task of socialist economic construction.

All functionaries and workers should successfully execute the state budget for this year on the basis of the success and experience attained in the course of implementing the state budget for last year. What is important, above all, in successfully implementing the state budget for this year is for all functionaries and workers to solidly arm themselves with the party's policy and establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally carrying out to the end the economic tasks assigned by the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and our party's policies -- the embodiment of those teachings -- are a firm guideline for our activities, and an important guarantee for vigorously accelerating socialist economic construction lines in unconditionally implementing them. All functionaries and workers should unconditionally and thoroughly implement the economic tasks assigned by the party under any conditions by firmly arming themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on socialist economic management and our party's economic policy, its embodiment, by adopting them as an absolute guideline in conducting all work, and by giving full play to the Chollima spirit, the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu.

Improving guidance of the socialist economy and enterprise management as demanded by the Taean work system is an important task to successfully implement the state budget for this year. Thanks to our party's measure, a favorable condition making it possible to more rapidly accelerate socialist economic construction has been provided. The question is how well the functionaries guide the economy and manage enterprises.

All economic guidance functionaries should further plan and coordinate and responsibly carry out programming, securing materials, and organizing cooperative production and transportation, and manage and operate plants and enterprises thoroughly in an industrial manner.

It is important at present to increase the sense of responsibility and creativity of complexes in improving enterprise management. A complex is a mighty combat unit of production and construction that conducts management activities in a self-reliant and creative manner under the guidance of the state and resolves the question involving the guarantee of materials, cooperative production, and transportation -- basic concerns in normalizing production.

Under the condition in which a complex solves problems arising in management activities on its own, as a master, it is only when complex functionaries use their intellects more than anyone else and work with creativity that upsurges can be effected in production and construction.

The functionaries for the state programming organizations should widely discuss programming with the producing masses at complexes and draw up programs for maximum production capabilities by embodying the principle of unified planning and the mass line, and the complex functionaries should correctly draw up contracts on materials and implement them properly.

In particular, the complex functionaries should conduct management activities in a responsible and rational manner, thoroughly adhering to the principles of state management in a planned manner, and actively strive to over-fulfill the state plans in terms of quality and quantity, to make both ends meet, and to give more profits to the state.

Along with this, the commissions and ministries of the State Administration Council should approach economic guidance of lower units in conformity with the demands of developing reality; responsibly guide the complexes, plants, and enterprises to carry out all enterprise management work, including production organization and the management of equipment, labor forces, and finance, as demanded by the Taean work system; and, in particular, strengthen technological guidance to production.

The independent economic accounting system, provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a rational method for managing socialist state-run enterprises that meets the intrinsic nature of socialist society and its transitional nature. An important key to further improving enterprise management, to increasing state accumulations, and to vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic construction lies in correctly enforcing the independent economic accounting system.

All fields of the national economy should correctly enforce the independent economic accounting system in conformity with the characteristics of each sector and the realities of enterprises, thoroughly depending on the party's demand that the system be correctly applied and on the regulations concerning the independent economic accounting system of the state-run enterprises.

In particular, the economic guidance functionaries should set correct technical and economic standards, such as the standard of material consumption per unit of product, rated labor capacity, and equipment capacity; establish a strict calculation system; correctly evaluate the degree of the execution of plans; and thoroughly implement the principle of socialist distribution.

It is important to powerfully wage the technological revolution in order to accelerate socialist economic construction and successfully implement the state budget for this year. Today, the basic crux in economic development is the technological revolution. Accelerating the technological revolution is an urgent demand in order to rapidly increase production and successfully attain the new prospective goals for socialist economic construction by making better use of the already-provided economic foundations.

The fields of the national economy should elevate the level of the country's science and technology a step higher by turning out to wage the technological revolution while upholding the decisions of the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee. In addition, they should draw up a correct plan for scientific and technological development, realize it without fail, vigorously wage the technical innovation shock brigade movement, and help the scientists and engineers play a great role in implementing the technological revolution by increasing their sense of responsibility and role.

Along with this, the party organizations and functionaries at each level should realize drastic technological innovations through outstanding conceptions, bold initiatives, and active practice by dynamically staging the mass technical innovation movement and by strengthening creative cooperation between scientists and engineers and workers, thus ensuring the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification of the national economy and resolving the urgent scientific and technological problems arising in production in a timely manner.

Mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves to the maximum degree, opposing waste, and powerfully waging the struggle for economization are among the basic ways to correctly implement the state budget for this year. Reserves can be found anywhere. Only when reserves are mobilized to the maximum degree and the struggle for economization is waged well can production be further increased even with what we have at present. The functionaries and workers should mobilize all undiscovered reserves by waging a mass struggle to find inner reserves with the attitude of being the masters of the revolution, thus producing more and constructing better with the existing manpower, facilities, materials, and funds.

Economization is precisely a way to increase production. Those who save to the maximum degree and produce more are genuine people who operate the economy well. All sectors and units should wage the struggle to constantly lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product and improve the quality of goods, and should reduce prices of products and constructed objects.

The local budgetary system is a superior socialist budgetary system in which the local government organs responsibly manage their own economies under the unified guidance of the state. All local functionaries should firmly build their own raw materials bases and export producing bases by giving full play to their wisdom and creativity, developing industry by unreserved mobilizing and utilizing all reserves and potentials, and accelerating the service revolution, thus thoroughly implementing our party's policy on the local budgetary system to improve the people's standard of living and actively increase revenues.

It is important to improve financial management and strengthen the work of controlling finance. With a high sense of responsibility for managing state finance, all functionaries should plan and coordinate the implementation of the budget and the work of financial management, strengthen the work of controlling and summing up finance, and give full play to the vitality of the system of (?daily summation) of production and finance set forth by our party, thereby constantly increasing state budget revenues and making effective use of even one coin for the prosperity of the country and the improvement of the people's welfare.

How the economic tasks and the state budget for this year are carried out and implemented decisively depends on the role of the party organizations and guiding functionaries.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment and implementation of the first state budget. By staunchly struggling with a high sense of responsibility, all party organizations and functionaries should ensure that the plans and state budget for this year are excellently executed.

All functionaries and workers should brilliantly execute the national economic plan and the state budget for this year and effect a great upsurge in socialist economic construction by struggling in a vigilant and mobilized posture and with the Chollima spirit -- the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu.

BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN CULTURAL ACCORD -- Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- The 1986-87 cultural exchange plan between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed in Kabul on April 1. The plan was signed by the Korean ambassador to Afghanistan and the chairman of the State Committee of Culture of Afghanistan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 9 Apr 86 SK]

OVERSEAS KOREANS VISITING -- Pyongyang April 9 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Nishiarai hospital headed by Kim Man-yu, director of the hospital and advisor to the Central Standing Council of the Medical Society of Koreans in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang by air on April 8 to attend the opening ceremony of the Kim Man-yu hospital. Pang Ki-hyong, a Korean resident in the United States, and his party arrived here by plane for a visit to the homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 9 Apr 86 SK]

TRADE DELEGATIONS LEAVE -- Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA) -- A Korean trade union delegation led by Kang Chong-pal, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left here Saturday by plane to attend the 35th bureau meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions scheduled in Czechoslovakia. The Korean Government trade delegation returned home on April 4 after attending the Leipzig International Fair held in the German Democratic Republic. The delegation of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party left here on April 5 and Raouf Pacha, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies of Tunisia on April 4. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 6 Apr 86 SK]

THE KOREA TIMES ASSESSES 20-DAY ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK090126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Efforts for Compromise"]

[Text] The National Assembly is to close today the 20-day special session, the first business sitting for the year, which was convened last month after prolonged bipartisan negotiations and amid tense political disputes over a number of sensitive issues. Reflecting the precarious political situation, the session has featured vociferous meetings, in both the main chamber and standing committee rooms, with government and opposition lawmakers often exchanging accusations. For all that, the legislators have thus far managed -- at the least, as of this writing -- to carry on the parliamentary proceedings without any major clashes which frequently marred previous sessions. In addition, they have dealt rather "smoothly" with more than forty bills, legislation which had been tabbed by the government camp as being urgently needed.

Such a parliamentary performance, though a matter of course under normal circumstances, may well be regarded as "fortunate" for the fact that the rival parties have somehow sidestepped ever-present political pitfalls and, furthermore, for the possibility that the circumspection they displayed may lead to a meaningful compromise in the handling of outstanding issues. The restraints on the part of both the government and opposition camps should have stemmed from their obviously shared fear that a protracted political confrontation would only create yet another "chaotic" obstacle undermining the national progress. In this vein, efforts are also evident in both camps to make attempts for a political settlement of major issues through negotiations, as underlined by the meeting of leaders from the three major parties last night.

But then, it must be noted that the rivaling parties are as yet miles apart in their perceptions of and approaches to tackling the core of political problems: that is, the issue concerning the democratization process or the timing and essentiality of a constitutional revision. In spite of the discord, stepped-up endeavors should be made by all parties concerned to resolve the formidable question through earnest dialogue and, more essentially, mutual compromise. One tangible step in this direction will be the formation of a parliamentary committee on the constitutional problems, under whatever designation, so as to tackle the divisive and potentially explosive issue within the realm of the National Assembly, the forum of representatives of the people.

AUTHORITY OF ATOMIC ENERGY COUNCIL RAISED

SK112329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Government has revamped the structure of the Atomic Energy Council in a way to raise the level of its authority as the highest decision-making body of the nuclear industry by putting it under the direct control of the prime minister. The council will be led by the vice premier and will have five to seven ministers as its members. The restructuring is aimed at coordinating different opinions of concerned ministries so that the national atomic policy will be pursued in a consistent manner. According to the Science-Technology Ministry yesterday, a fund for nuclear waste management will be set up to finance the building of a disposal center which will be under the wing of the Korea Energy Research Institute.

The National Assembly passed revisions to the Atomic Energy Law recently. In addition, the revision also includes that the Korea Electric Power Corp., owner of the nuclear power plants in the country, will be allowed to conduct for itself safety inspections on minor occasions.

NKDP LEADERS HOST BANQUET FOR U.S. AMBASSADOR

SK120224 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Apr 86 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] On 9 April Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, together with General Secretary Yu Chae-yon, Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong, Spokesman Hong Sa-tok, Assemblyman Chong Chae-mun, and others, arranged a luncheon for U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker and embassy counselor Dunlop, and talked with them. Spokesman Hong said: "This luncheon was arranged in order to seek their cooperation so that a delegation of our party led by Floor Leader Kim will be able to exchange views with leaders in and outside the U.S. Government. Spokesman Hong further said: On this occasion, the ambassador expressed his opinion on the NKDP meetings to inaugurate local chapters of the Committee to Forward Constitutional Revision; he said: "When I heard from a LOS ANGELES TIMES reporter that some youths were disgusted with not only the United States but foreign countries in general, I thought this is a very worrysome phenomenon."

In response to this, President Yi said: "You do not have to worry about this because our people have very friendly sentiments toward the United States." Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong elaborated on this by saying that "such an act by a very few youths must be viewed as an act related to the U.S. pressure for market opening."

After inviting President Yi to visit the United States, Ambassador Walker also said: "Just like the saying that democracy itself is a process, in view of past experiences, proceeding step by step will bring about good results."

NKDP FACTION LAWMAKERS OPEN LIAISON OFFICE

SK130152 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 86 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Some 20 lawmakers of the Tonggyondong faction [Kim Tae-chung faction] of the NKDP held an opening ceremony for their liaison office located in Kongdok-tong, Mapo-ku, Seoul on the morning of 11 April. They decided to name the office "The Institute for Democracy and Human Rights," to be run by public donations. At the opening ceremony, Mr Kim Tae-chung said that the NKDP is the political rallying point for the restoration of democracy and explained the purpose of establishing his office by saying: If this office were operated merely for the interests of a certain faction, we would be better off without it. Therefore, it should be a base for the stronger cohesion of the NKDP and a starting point for better serving the people's aspirations.

A figure of the Tonggyo-tong faction disclosed that the operating policy of this office will be exchanging activities between the presidential group and the lawmakers and political research; strengthening the solidarity among the NKDP, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and off-stage opposition circles; holding seminars once or twice a month; and operating a library. He added that on 3 April, when this office was inaugurated, some 50 people, including President Yi Min-u and Adviser Kim Yong-sam, sent them congratulatory potted flower plants, and some 30 people, including Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong, sent them office equipment.

Meanwhile, 35 lawmakers of this faction decided to raise funds for the operation of the office by giving a certain amount from their salaries.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETES BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

BK111045 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 11 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], has sent a message to congratulate Todor Zhivkov, on his being reelected as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP].

The message writes: "On behalf of the LPRP CC, and in my own name, I would like to convey our best congratulations to you. Under the leadership of the BCP, having you as leader, the heroic and work-conscious Bulgarian people are sure to gain greater achievements in the implementation of the resolution of the 13th Congress of the BCP CC.

K. Phomvihan also wished for further strengthening of the fraternal friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Bulgaria.

SOUPHANOUVONG RETURNS FROM MPR, BULGARIA

BK111049 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 11 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president to Lao PDR, and of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], arrived home yesterday from Bulgaria after attending the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party [Congress] which was held in Sofia on April 2-5.

Before Sofia, President Souphanouvong and his delegation also took part at the parliamentarian conference of the Asian socialist countries on the problems of peace and security in Asia and Pacific regions. The meeting was held on March 26-27, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-presidents of the PSA and other senior officials.

Nguyen Xuan, Vladimir Sobchenko and Todor Netsov, the ambassadors of SR of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria respectively and charge d'affairs of Mongolia were also president at the airport for the welcoming.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK101024 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 10 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao PDR headed by Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs left here for India, on April 9 to attend a conference of ministers of non-aligned countries, which will be held from April 16 to 19 in New Delhi, the conference is to prepare for the eighth summit meeting scheduled to be opened in Harare, capital the Zimbabwe at the end of this year.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by deputy foreign ministers and officials of the ministry.

V. Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador and a number of diplomats were also present on this occasion.

REPORTAGE ON SEKONG PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESS

Kaysone Phomvihan Speaks

BK091305 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] On 5 April Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the first congress of the party committee of Sekong Province on its 2d day. Present at the meeting to hear the general secretary's address were Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board; Comrade Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; Comrade Bo-gneun Levietmouang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Sekong provincial party committee; and 113 delegates from various production bases, offices, organizations, and national defense and public security ranks representing 2,099 party members in the province. Delegates of party committees of nearby provinces such as Saravane, Champassak, and Attopeu and representatives of the Vietnamese sister province of Quang Nam-Da Nang also attended the meeting.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly hailed the first Sekong Provincial party committee congress, which was convened while the entire people are jubilantly concentrating on translating into practice the ninth resolution of the third party Central Committee congress and preparing to score new success in emulation campaigns greeting the fourth party congress scheduled to be held in the near future. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan extended warm and cordial regards through the delegates attending the meeting to the cadres, party members, and laboring people in Sekong Province. On this occasion, the comrade briefly talked about the world situation and the regional situation which continues to remain tense and develop in a fierce and complex manner in favor of the revolution of Laos and other Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement. Meanwhile, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan mentioned the special characteristics and importance of Sekong Province.

The comrade analyzed in depth many issues covering all spheres of economic construction and new socialist culture. Sekong is one of the newly established provinces. Its economic, cultural, and social bases are dependent on nature and have not been developed yet. Its rich natural resources have not been surveyed and exploited, and its material and technical bases are still in the making. Nevertheless, in the spirit of developing their tradition of heroism and industriousness, the people of all tribes in the province have jointly surmounted various difficulties to win victories in the cause of firmly defending and building their locality.

In advancing toward implementing the Second 5-Year 1986-90 State Economic Construction Plan and the 1986 plan, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan gave important advice and suggestions. For example, he told everyone to grasp firmly and implement correctly the party's line in vigorously shifting to the grass roots to mobilize people's movements to do away with the natural economy; make use of all local potentials in the spirit of the state and people joining in carrying out work; positively develop agricultural production serving as the base for industrial and handicraft construction on the basis of reorganizing production and redistributing work; positively carry out the new economic management mechanism; and meet the people's requirements in food supplies and essential goods.

To carry out the above plans effectively, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said, the Sekong provincial party committee should maintain economic relations with nearby and sister provinces in a planned manner and with accurate economic accounting based on mutual benefit.

Congress Concludes 7 April**BK100344 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Apr 86**

[Excerpts] The first congress of the party committee of Sekong province concluded with brilliant success on 7 April after a 3-day session. Comrade Bo-ngeun Levietmouang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, who presided over the congress, said that the historic congress of the province received intimate advice and profound guidance from respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on general and specific developments in the province. The congress appraised the situation of work in the province in all respects and unanimously valued the great achievements scored by all cadres, combatants, and people in the province in recent years. At the same time, it also took note of certain impending problems which must be urgently resolved so that valuable lessons can be drawn.

Attending the closing ceremony, in addition to 113 delegates from all production bases in the province and representatives of intellectuals, tribal chiefs, emulation combatants, and heroes, were Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Committee; Comrade Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee; and delegates of the neighboring provinces -- Saravane, Champassak, and Attapeu -- and of the sister province of Quang Nam-Da Nang.

Success of Congress Noted**BK100411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 9 Apr 86**

[Feature: "First Congress of the Party Committee of Sekong Province Is Crowned With Brilliant Success"]

[Excerpts] At a time when our entire party, army, and people are joyously competing with one another to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress and to translate into reality the ninth resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee, the first congress of the party committee was majestically opened on the afternoon of 4 April and was concluded with brilliant success on the afternoon of 7 April at the meeting hall of Sekong Province with the attendance of 113 party members, including 6 women, who are representatives of all 2,099 party members from all services, units, and tribal groups in the province.

At the 4-day congress, Comrade Bo-ngeun Levietmouang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Sekong Province, delivered a speech on the tradition of heroic struggle and glorious victories scored by the party committee, Armed Forces, and people of all tribes in the province during the period of national liberation struggle.

After hearing the political report and adopting the direction of tasks in the next 5 years between 1986-1990, the congress voted to elect 21 members and 2 candidate members to the party committee with Comrade Bo-ngeun Levietmouang as secretary. The congress also elected a number of delegates to attend the fourth party congress which will be convened in the near future.

On the morning of 5 April, the delegates had the honor to listen to an intimate address full of significant contents delivered by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WEINBERGER'S BANGKOK VISIT

Meets Athit, Officers, 8 April

BK081554 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1230 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] At the Army auditorium this afternoon, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his party called on Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek. A number of high ranking officers from the three branches of the Armed Forces were also present at the meeting. The supreme commander and Mr Weinberger exchanged views on various matters of interests to the Thai Armed Forces and the situation at the Thai-Cambodian border. Mr Weinberger expressed satisfaction over Thai soldiers' ability to efficiently handle the situation and expressed his interest in the border defense village project.

9 April Press Conference

BK090853 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger gave a press conference this morning at the Air Force Headquarters before departing Thailand at the end of his 7-9 April visit. He said the visit was very successful and useful. In particular, he felt greatly honored to have had an audience with their majesties the king and queen and to have been given a royal decoration, an honor that he thought he received more as a representative of the United States than as an individual.

He said he discussed with the prime minister, the Army and supreme commander, and the deputy prime minister and foreign minister Thai-U.S. commitments and agreements regarding Thailand's security, for which the United States is always ready to provide assistance. The United States recognizes that Vietnam poses a danger to Thailand's security by virtue of the presence of Vietnamese soldiers along the Thai-Cambodian border.

The U.S. secretary of defense disclosed that the war reserve stockpile to be established in Thailand will be discussed in 2 months with the aim of strengthening the Thai Armed Forces to safeguard Thailand from external threats in the face of the Vietnamese aggression, which has been going on for 8 years.

He said after his visit to the Cambodian border he was impressed with Thailand's readiness and its assistance to refugees who had fled the war in their country. He said he is proud that his country has contributed to this assistance.

ATHIT SAYS STOCKPILE TALKS WILL BE PROLONGED

BK100741 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Apr 86 p 32

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said the Thai-U.S. talks on the war reserve stockpile issue is unlikely to be concluded within a short time since many details are still to be discussed. Gen Athit's remark came this morning at the Army Conference Centre where he earlier inspected the guards of honour together with the new Malaysian Army Chief, Dato Mohammed Hasim bin Mohammed Ali, who is currently visiting Thailand as a guest of the Army between April 9-13.

Asked whether he thought the Thai-U.S. talks on the war reserve stockpile could be concluded within two months, Gen Athit said that was unlikely because there are details to be discussed including benefits for both countries and that the U.S. itself has yet to amend a law to make the establishment of the stockpile here possible. Gen Athit said he did not discuss the issue in detail when he met with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Mr Weinberger's visit to the border could give him a clear picture of the situation so that he can advise the U.S. Government on the U.S. commitment to help safeguard this region.

On Tuesday's night's bomb explosion at the Erawan Hotel, he said it was too early to reach any conclusion on the incident since the investigation was still in process. Asked to comment on criticisms that the blast could be linked to the issue of his military tenure not being extended, Gen Athit rejected it outright, saying that it definitely was a different matter.

Gen Athit and a high-powered Army entourage will leave for Singapore today for a visit and will return to Thailand on Sunday.

MOKHTAR PAYS 1-DAY VISIT EN ROUTE TO NEW DELHI

BK101140 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Bangkok last night [10 April] for a 1-day visit before going to a ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, India, 16-19 April. The Indonesian foreign minister met with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila today to discuss the latest development of the Cambodian problem. Recently, the six ASEAN member countries as well as China, Japan, and Yugoslavia have voiced their support for the 8-point CGDK peace proposal, but Vietnam has rejected it.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS DIRECT TALKS WITH SRV

BK110042 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday turned down the suggestion for direct talks between Thailand and Vietnam to seek a solution to the eight-year-old Kampuchean conflict, saying that it is "misleading." The rejection was made in a carefully-worded statement issued by the ministry only an hour before Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at Dusit Thani Hotel last night.

Sitthi told THE NATION before the meeting that the statement was intended to be Thailand's reaction to the suggestion that it hold direct talks with Hanoi on the Kampuchean problem. "We are not party to the conflict," he said. The statement was apparently a response to Mokhtar's earlier suggestion of such direct talks between Thailand and Vietnam. The Indonesian minister said upon his arrival here Wednesday night that such direct talks would be "helpful" in attempts to solve the conflict.

A senior official of the Foreign Ministry told THE NATION that Mokhtar was informed of the content of the statement but had no immediate reaction. "The statement was not designed to rebuke him," the official said. While describing the suggestion for direct talks with Hanoi as "seemingly well-meaning," the statement said it is "regrettably misleading."

"The root cause of the Kampuchean problem is not the 'traditional fears and suspicions' between Vietnam and Thailand, but the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of neighbouring Kampuchea," it said. The statement was referring to the suggestion that direct talks between Thailand and Vietnam are necessary to remove their "traditional fears and suspicions."

"It is fundamental therefore that without talks between the two conflicting parties, namely Vietnam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the aggrieved, any political settlement of the problem will likely to be short-lived," the statement said. It added that any solution to the Kampuchean conflict which was arrived at "without consent or concurrence of the Kampuchean people will only lead to an even more catastrophic destiny of Kampuchea as a nation and a people."

At a press interview after his 90-minute meeting with Sitthi, Mokhtar said the Thai minister was expected to decide by April 19 whether to meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Mokhtar said on April 19 he will brief Sitthi on the result of his meeting with Thach in New Delhi. Mokhtar is scheduled to make a two-hour stop-over at Don Muang Airport on his way back from the meeting of the non-aligned countries' coordinating bureau in India on that day.

Meanwhile, an official of the Vietnamese Embassy here told THE NATION that it was Thach's intention to return to Hanoi from New Delhi via Bangkok. "But he may change his plan," the official said. Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Quang Co on Tuesday asked the Foreign Ministry to arrange a meeting between Sitthi and Thach when the latter stops over here.

But in a careful response, Sitthi said last night that he was prepared to meet Thach "if he is sincere" to discuss a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Commenting on the eight-point peace plan proposed by the Khmer resistance coalition, Mokhtar said last night that it was important for two major reasons. Firstly, the plan makes the Kampuchean people the spokesman of their own cause in trying to solve the Kampuchean conflict, he said. He said secondly, it is the "proof" that the anti-Vietnamese coalition partners are united despite their minor differences.

Mokhtar also said that the proposed peace plan fits into the 12-point proposed peace plan on the conflict he outlined in an interview with a regional magazine last year. Mokhtar's proposal calls for the superpowers to take part in solving the Kampuchean problem.

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S. -- Sutthirak Itthidisai, assistant director of the Commercial Relations Department of the commercial center in New York reported that in 1985 Thailand, for the second consecutive year gained a trade surplus of about 15.58 billion baht with the United States. He noted that it was not quite right for the United States to restrict imports from Thailand because although trade was in Thailand's favor, the value of Thai exports was less than 0.5 percent of the total value of the U.S. imports. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Apr 86 BK]

COMMENTARY ON AIMS OF WEINBERGER'S THAI VISIT

OW031359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: A commentary by Duong Quang Minh, Voice of Vietnam editor, entitled: "Washington Continues To Create Tensions in Southeast Asia," says:

Much new evidence clearly proves that the U.S. Government is carrying out its scheme of establishing a large arsenal on Thai soil. Both the VOA and the BBC reported this morning that the main issue in the talks between Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, and Thai officials during his current visit to Thailand, is to urgently establish an arsenal on Thai territory.

Thai papers in the past few days also reported: 10 days ago, Assistant secretary of State, Gasten Sigit was sent by the U.S. Government to Thailand precisely to discuss the issue of establishing a U.S. arsenal with the Thai prime minister, foreign minister, and general secretary of the Thai National Security Council.

It must be pointed out immediately that the U.S. Government's advocacy of turning Thailand into a U.S. arsenal runs counter to the common trend, because the U.S. Government is creating an atmosphere of war frenzy at a time when more than 300 million Southeast Asian people are yearning and struggling for a zone of peace and stability, in which the people can intensify cooperation and mutual understanding. The United States still advocates confrontation in Southeast Asia as well as elsewhere in the world. It still considers Thailand a springboard, a frontline state, to oppose the three Indochinese countries and to intimidate many countries that refuse to follow the U.S. bidding. A BBC commentary says: The U.S. arsenal in Thailand can also help the United States provide airlift supplies to its allies in the region in an emergency.

Resorting again to slander, as is customary for the U.S. Government, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger made an effort to promote the policy of turning Thailand into a U.S. arsenal and stated immediately upon arriving in Bangkok that Thailand was being threatened by outside forces and was in need of U.S. assistance. He then chivalrously said that he was greatly concerned about strengthening the national defense relationship between the United States and Thailand, that the United States would do its best to protect Thailand's security and territorial integrity, and that the security commitments between the United States and Thailand were complete and absolute.

Who is posing a threat to Thai territory causing Mr Weinberger to utter such a cry? Actually, there is enough evidence to prove that only U.S. imperialism, in collusion with other reactionary forces, is turning Thailand into a military base from which to oppose the three Indochinese countries. Mr Weinberger certainly still remembers that. On 3 October 1985, he signed a treaty of military collusion with the Thai prime minister in New York. The treaty clearly specified that the United States would speed up its deliveries of large amounts of weapons and military transportation facilities to Thailand. Early this year, he also dispatched one of his assistants to Bangkok to reaffirm once again the U.S. commitment to Thailand. He then handed to the Thais a plan that clearly specified that the United States would help Thailand develop its manufacture of ammunition and military transportation facilities right on Thai soil. The U.S. Congress has also spent millions of dollars to help the Khmer reactionaries.

It also should be pointed out that, as Thailand's alliance with Washington gets closer, and by letting it pour weapons into Thailand and turn it into a frontline state to oppose the three Indochinese countries, the Bangkok administration will only bring about disaster for Thailand. This is clearly proved by the growing instability in every domain in Thailand. The Thai public has also noted that the Bangkok administration's military collusion with Washington is like hitting one's own feet with stones, or like bringing in fire to burn one's own peaceful house. Since Thailand has already learned a lesson from having hosted foreign military bases, it should not let history repeat itself.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CONDEMNS U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

OW120805 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12 -- The United States' April 10 nuclear explosion is an insolent challenge to mankind's conscience, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: "Together with increased U.S. provocation and sabotage against Nicaragua and Libya and the implementation of the Asia-Pacific reactionary strategy as shown in U.S. Secretary of Defence C. Weinberger's trip to this region, the April 10 nuclear explosion indicates that the Reagan Administration is stubbornly pursuing a war-mongering and militarist policy, using military strength in international issues, threatening world peace and security, and the independence and sovereignty of other nations.

"While broad sections of the world public are welcoming the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and its readiness to discuss the prohibition of nuclear weapons on the bilateral, tripartite or multilateral basis, as well as Soviet party leader M.S. Gorbachev's declared willingness to meet U.S. President Reagan in a European capital to negotiate this issue, the April 10 nuclear explosion is an insolent challenge to mankind's conscience. This serious test, which took place only six days before the opening of foreign ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi, is also a challenge to the non-aligned movement, because the issue of prime importance to be dealt with at this conference are those of peace, disarmament, and the ending of nuclear explosions and the war danger.

The paper goes on: "Together with the people of the world, the Vietnamese people energetically condemn the United States' April 10 nuclear explosion and its war-mongering attitude, and demand that the United States respond to the fair and reasonable proposals of the Soviet Union by stopping immediately all nuclear tests, as a first step toward a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, thereby ensuring a lasting peace for mankind and a peaceful life for all people."

NGUYEN VINH CELEBRATES 25TH USSR COSMONAUTS' DAY

OW121548 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 12 -- A meeting was arranged here this morning in celebration of the 25th Cosmonauts' Day (April 12). The meeting, co-sponsored by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, was attended, among others, by Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Association; Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Institute; Tran Dai Nghia, president of the Vietnam Union of Scientific and Technical Associations; Vietnamese cosmonaut Colonel Pham Tuan; and A.I. Loupar, counsellor of the Soviet Embassy here.

Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Van Hieu highlighted the outstanding achievements of Soviet scientists in the study and conquest of outer space and the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in this field. He criticized and condemned all schemes and moves of the United States in militarizing outer space and voiced full support for the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at freezing the nuclear arms race and putting progress in the space science into the service of the people's happiness and prosperity. Nguyen Van Hieu expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet party, government, scientists and people for their great and effective assistance to Vietnam's scientific research. For his part, A.I. Loupar reaffirmed the Soviet Union's determination to accelerate its spatial research for the sake of mankind.

ARMY PAPER REJECTS CGDK'S 8-POINT PROPOSAL

BK101031 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 86 p 4

[Commentary by Quang Loi: "Beijing Hotel's Stale Dish"]

[Text] Two days after arriving in Beijing on orders from their masters, on 17 March, Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan -- leaders of the Khmer reactionary factions -- put forth the so-called "8-point proposal for a political solution in Cambodia."

Naturally, no one is surprised by Beijing's all-out backing for this "9-point proposal." Radio Beijing and other Chinese propaganda organs immediately seized upon this opportunity to launch a highly-publicized campaign. Next, on the morning of 18 March, at a reception given to the leaders of Khmer reactionary groups, Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang praised their proposal, saying that it is "full of goodwill," "reasonable and rational," "reflective of a far-sighted view," "illustrative of the Cambodian national interests," and so forth.

Public opinion sees right away that this is another clumsy and ridiculous farce of Beijing, who alone is the very author of this "8-point proposal;" and that in an act of "self-congratulation," it has praised its own works. In a dispatch from Bangkok, the French news agency AFP correctly observed: "This 8-point proposal is China's own work."

People cannot help asking why Beijing arranged for its reactionary Khmer henchmen to make public the "8-point proposal" at this time. First of all, it was made against a background in which Khmer reactionaries every strip had sustained very serious military setbacks along the Thai-Cambodian border during the last dry season at the hands of the Cambodian Armed Forces and people in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers; and at present, these groups of bandits are facing an inevitable collapse.

Secondly, Beijing's work was released at a time when internal contradictions among the Khmer reactionary factions and within each group are growing increasingly intense and thus, may destroy the organizational structure of each faction as well as of the "tripartite coalition." The news agency KYODO observed from Beijing: "Diplomatic sour sources note that this proposal was put forward at the very moment when relations among the forces of the tripartite coalition are deteriorating," and "after these factions had suffered heavy military losses early this year." By arranging for the leaders of the three factions which are already at odds against one another to jointly make a single proposal, Beijing wanted to prove to the world that its henchmen had gotten over their bickering, and now "the CGDK" is totally united more than ever before and is regaining its strength.

Thirdly, this proposal was put forward at a time when the initiative comprising the international and internal aspects for settling the Cambodian issue advanced by the three Indochinese countries at the recent 12th conference of their foreign ministers was winning broad sympathy and world public support, including that of ASEAN.

In pulling this trick, Beijing wanted to pull its henchmen out of their isolated positions while the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries is continuing to develop.

No matter how hard Beijing may have tried to conceal its true nature, this "8-point proposal" has still revealed itself as the dark scheme which the Chinese ruling circles have continued to pursue in dealing with "the Cambodia issue." This scheme has been manifested in China's incessant slanderous charges that "Vietnam committed aggression against Cambodia" and in its demand for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, while China reserves the right to support and foster the reactionary Cambodian remnants and to turn Thailand into a sanctuary for them to perpetrate crimes against the Cambodian people. This "8-point proposal" is a continuing effort to implement the scheme of legalizing the phantom CGDK and maintaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which is scorned by the world people who have also demanded its elimination. It is ludicrous -- and "unacceptable," as some Western news agencies put it -- for Beijing to demand the setting up of a quadripartite coalition government with Sihanouk as "president" and Son Sann as "prime minister" when the "tripartite coalition government" does not control even one inch of Cambodian territory and when its forces are on the verge of disintegration and in a hopeless situation.

Through this shameless farce, one can also see clearly China's attempt to continue using the United Nations to grossly interfere in the Cambodian people's internal affairs. We have time and again declared that as long as the United Nations still recognizes the disguised Pol Pot clique of butchers in the "CGDK" and closes its eyes to reality in Cambodia -- that is, the genocidal Pol Pot clique has been cast into the dustbin of history and the PRK Government, the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people, is in effective control of all Cambodian territory -- it has absolutely no role to play in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

"The 8-point proposal" advanced recently in Beijing also shows the Chinese ruling circles' confusion in the face of the fair and reasonable proposals set forth recently by the three Indochinese countries. It clearly exposes Beijing's evil intent to thwart by all means the trend for dialogue as a way to resolve the Cambodia issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It is also a propaganda ploy aimed at enhancing the stature of Beijing's henchmen prior to the convening of the nonaligned summit conference in Harare.

The good will position of the Indochinese countries concerning the settlement of the Cambodia issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and concerning their relations with China has been clearly spelled out in the communique of the 12th Indochinese Foreign Ministerial Conference. We reaffirm once again that the PRK Government alone is the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people and it alone has the right to decide on problems concerning Cambodia's independence and sovereignty. And naturally, the fate of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes will be decided by the Cambodian people.

The stale dish served at the Beijing hotel can attract no one. It only reveals more clearly the desperate situation of both the master and his lackeys.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S TODOR ZHIVKOV

OW071818 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today extended his warmest congratulations to Todor Zhivkov on his re-election as general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee.

In a message Le Duan wished Todor Zhivkov successes in his noble mission, and the fraternal Bulgarian people under BCP leadership great achievements in carrying out the resolution of the 13th BCP Congress.

He also wished the two parties and peoples' fraternal friendship and cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism constant consolidation and development.

DO MUOI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM BULGARIA, CSSR

BK101627 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 10 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned here after attending the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

VO DONG GIANG VISITS CONGO, MEETS PRESIDENT

OW071820 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 7 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of State Council President Truong Chinh, has paid a two-day visit to the People's republic of Congo.

On April 1 President Denis Sassou-Nguesso received the Vietnamese envoy who conveyed him a letter from President Truong Chinh.

The Congolese president appraised the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Congo and expressed his wish for the further development of these fine relations.

The same day, Vo Dong Giang met with Antoine Ndinga-Oba, Political Bureau member of the Congolese Party of Labour Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, and Pierre Nze, Political Bureau member in charge of party Central Committee's foreign relations. The meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. The two sides shared the same views on their bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

Continues to Ethiopia

OW111559 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 11 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang, envoy of State Council President Truong Chinh, has paid a four-day visit to socialist Ethiopia.

On April 7, Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Ethiopian Workers' Party Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, warmly received the Vietnamese envoy.

Vo Dong Giang handed a letter of President Truong Chinh over to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and conveyed Vietnamese party and state leaders' greetings to him. The Ethiopian leader thanked President Truong Chinh for sending his envoy to Ethiopia to discuss issues of mutual concern and voiced full support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. He expressed the hope that the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries would develop unceasingly.

While in Ethiopia, minister Vo Dong Giang held talks with the Ethiopian Foreign Affairs, [as received] Goshu Wolde, and other high-ranking officials of the Ethiopian Ministry for Foreign Affairs on international issues of mutual concern and on the development of bilateral relations.

The two sides reached unanimity on the issues raised at discussion, particularly on the enhancement of coordination of actions to ensure the success of the coming summit of non-aligned countries to be held in Harare.

LANG SON PROVINCE STARTS SELF-CRITICISM DRIVE

BK091135 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] The Lang Son Provincial Party Committee has held a meeting with key cadres of various organs, sectors, and subordinate party organizations to provide guidance for the launching of a political education drive for self-criticism and criticism in preparation for the convening of party congresses at various levels in the province.

This political education drive will help all party committee echelons, party members, and cadres assess work experience in their past term of office and improve their ability to lead and organize the implementation of party lines. It will also help all party committee echelons evaluate cadres correctly in every aspect and, on that basis, select the right persons to participate in the new executive committees of various basic party organizations in firmly grasping the guidelines set forth for the political education drive to ensure that self-criticism and criticism are conducted in a serious, profound, and voluntary manner. This is aimed at achieving a unanimity of views; inspiring the masses' confidence; and promoting the campaign to make basic party organizations pure, firm, and strong.

To date, from the province to districts, cities, and subordinate party committees, all basic party committee echelons have finished work in preparation for the political education for self-criticism and criticism. The province has chosen pilot points and sent many cadres to assist various basic party organizations.

Along with this political education drive, the Lang Son Provincial Party Committee has launched an emulation drive among the entire local party members, people, and armed forces to fulfill all economic and social targets for 1986. From now till 19 May, Lang Son will strive to finish planting rice and subsidiary crops on the planned areas and step up care for various kinds of industrial and special product crops such as tobacco, illicium verum, tung, and camellia oleifera.

SUHARTO RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY, VIEWS REAGAN VISIT

BK110945 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 11 (ANTARA) -- President Suharto has expressed the hope for increased friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and the USA.

Accepting the letter of credentials of the new United States ambassador to Indonesia Paul D. Wolfowitz who succeeds John Holdridge at Istana Merdeka Friday [11 April], the chief executive in this context rated as important the forthcoming visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Bali before he attends the summit meeting of industrialised countries in Japan. The president believed Reagan's visit would serve to strengthen friendship, deepen mutual understanding and expand cooperation for the benefit of both countries.

The president stressed the industrialised countries have the capability and interest for the realization of a new world economic order that guarantees progress, welfare and justice for all nations. The president on the occasion thanked the U.S. Government for the assistance given to Indonesia so far to smooth development efforts. However, the president also expressed concern over the prevailing international conditions which hamper efforts at establishing world peace described by him as an indispensable requisite for developing nations to improve the welfare of their peoples." Indonesia had been active through the Non-Aligned Movement to contribute to that end and the help create justice and welfare for mankind, he added.

President Suharto also received the letter of credentials of the new Yugoslav ambassador to Indonesia Djordje Jakovljevic. The president on this occasion stressed the similar aspirations of Indonesia and Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement to bring about world peace based on justice. Admitting that the Non-Aligned Movement had experienced its ups and downs recently he said it was undeniably true on the other hand, that the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement were universally accepted and constitute the pillars for world peace, security and welfare. It was the duty of both Indonesia and Yugoslavia, therefore, to jointly uphold the pure aims of the movement in the next non-aligned summit at Harare (Zimbabwe) this year, president Suharto said.

MOKHTAR TO TRY 'TO PERSUADE' SRV ON CAMBODIA

BK110653 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that he will try to persuade Vietnam to accept an 8-point proposal presented by Sihanouk to achieve a solution to the Cambodian issue. Minister Mokhtar said this in Bangkok yesterday as part of his efforts to arrange a meeting between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this month. During a nonaligned meeting in New Delhi next week, Minister Mokhtar will hold talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in an effort to open up Vietnam's closed-door attitude toward the 8-point proposal.

LAUREL DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY, U.S., SABAH

BK110313 Manila PNA in English 0220 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 11 (PNA) -- Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel Thursday said he will review Philippine relations with the United States and Japan and undertake new negotiations on the Sabah dispute.

He outlined the principal areas of concern in Philippine foreign affairs, and the possible approaches and directions that are open to the country before members of the Philippine Council for Foreign Relations.

He dealt broadly on the American use of the military bases, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Philippine links with the Third World, and the foreign service.

While the Philippines, he said, will respect the military agreements with the United States, including America, [as received] in the use of the two military bases here, it is "committed to a policy of genuine independence in foreign affairs."

This policy, he explained, is dictated not only by the growth of nationalist sentiments, but also by the need to maintain world peace and security at the level of national, regional and international action.

The Philippines, he said, would do its share to maintain the balance of power and prevent the holocaust of nuclear war. "Countries like the Philippines must fashion a destiny for themselves other than serving as mere hostages in a nuclear war -- or a potential first targets of attack in the event of a nuclear exchange between the superpowers," he said.

As an alternative arrangement for peace-keeping, Laurel pointed to the United Nations and its agencies, the ASEAN, the group of non-aligned states, and others.

The ASEAN, for one, is for the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the ASEAN region.

On the Sabah issue, Laurel said that the Philippines is prepared to undertake new negotiations as soon as possible in order to "resolve the dispute."

"The final resolution of the Sabah question would signal the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two countries concerned, while reinforcing the growth and closer ties and cooperation among all ASEAN members," he said.

He proposed the establishment of joint ministerial groups of commissions to study and recommend how relations between the Philippines with the United States and Japan could be made "more effective, balanced and equitable."

Similar review would also be undertaken concerning Philippine relations with other countries of Asia and the Pacific, with Australia, Canada and New Zealand, Western Europe and Scandinavia, Latin America and Africa, and the socialist states."

As a policy, the Philippines will identify itself with the "poor and the wretched of the world," he said.

The foreign minister mentioned five priority tasks he would pursue in the months ahead, namely:

- Negotiations and conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements covering economic financial and technical assistance from all sources abroad.
- Encouragement of foreign capital investments in the Philippines.
- Pinpointing specific technology needed from abroad in order to keep Philippine agricultural and industrial enterprises competitive in the local and global markets.
- Assistance to Filipino businessmen to enable them to sell more of their goods and services abroad.
- Protection of the exports markets of Philippine industries by making representations with foreign governments and other international bodies to eliminate or reduce all forms of foreign protectionism.

ABOLITION OF BATASAN NOT PLANNED BY COMMISSION

HK110540 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Apr pp 1,2

[Text] The approved version of the draft declaring the government revolutionary did not call for the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, Vice President Laurel revealed yesterday.

Speaking on the controversial issue for the first time since President Aquino handed down Proclamation No. 3 on March 25, Laurel said that members of the committee assigned to draft the proclamation had agreed during deliberations to retain the Batasan.

Laurel said the committee, headed by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, has consulted him on the preparation of the draft.

Laurel's statement, in effect, confirmed what UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Secretary General Rene Espina said a few days ago about the President's promise to retain the Batasan.

Espina had also said that the UNIDO would join the reconvening of a rebel Batasan on April 14, if a consensus is reached among party members.

He also said that many UNIDO members were against the "divisive" policies of the new administration.

UNIDO DIVISION WITH GOVERNMENT TEMPERED

Not Joining Batasan

HK112351 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The Unido will not attend the rump session on Monday called by KBL members of the Batasan. Vice President Salvador Laurel, who is also Unido president, disclosed this after today's party caucus. He said the party's stand at today's caucus is to allow its members to act in accordance with their own conscience. He believed that its members will not join the rump session. Marilu Linggad reports:

[Begin recording] Laurel said taking part in the rump session may be construed as taking sides with the KBL. On the appointments made by President Aquino, Laurel said the president has been neglecting the Unido. He said too much attention has been given to others who had not helped President Aquino, but Laurel said President Aquino hopes to rectify this. [end recording]

Meantime the Defense Ministry and the military will keep their hands off the projected rump session of the former Batasan Pambansa. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave this assurance before members of the Partido Nacionalista ng Philipinas led by former member of parliament Blas Ople who called at him at the ministry building this morning. Added details from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Enrile said: the president has given the assurance that there will be no interference. He said the military will take a neutral position subject only to the orders of the president as commander-in-chief. Enrile added that in the highly remove possibility that orders are given to move against the rump session, he will act with the respect to the [word indistinct] sensibility of everyone. We do not want to get entangled in partisan politics insofar as my office is concerned. We view this planned action by former Batasan members as a legitimate exercise of their constitutional freedom of speech and assembly, Enrile said. The defense chief cautioned his former colleagues however not to do anything that would lead the country into conditions of instability. [end recording]

Offers To 'Assist' Aquino

HK111337 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Unido Secretary General Rene Espina today proposed the creation of a party directorate to assist President Aquino in the decision-making process. Espina made the proposal as he criticized what he called the mysterious decision-making process of the government. He said that mysterious advisers who are not accountable to the people to [word indistinct] to play a big role in policy decision-making. Espina noted that with the abolition of the Batasan, the influence of political parties and members of the Batasan has become almost negligible.

[Begin Espina recording] I suggested to Speaker Laurel that with the consent (or) agreement of the president that we should now call a party directorate of Unido and, if possible, a joint party directorate would be the [words indistinct] invite the president so that she can dialogue with the party members and in this way she gets the real feedback from the countryside. That way, her decision-making process could be guided. [end recording]

MINISTERS REITERATE TOLERANCE OF 'REBEL' BATASAN

HK1404423 Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 14 (AFP) -- The government will not ban peaceful demonstrations in support of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and will tolerate former MP's who plan to convene the defunct National Assembly later Monday, officials said.

Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenca and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel made the assurance at a breakfast forum here Monday as a pro-Marcos wave of protests hit the capital prior to the planned rebel session.

Corazon Aquino, who took over the presidency left by Mr Marcos when he fled to Hawaii following a military revolt in February, has scrapped the largely pro-Marcos parliament and assumed sweeping powers under a limited transition government.

The government will allow the rebel session to proceed "without interference" and "there will be no arrests and threats of filing sedition charges" against those who will attend, Mr Cuenco said.

Mr Marcos' former Labor Minister Blas Ople said MP's belonging to Mr Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) will attend the session at a suburban university in nearby Quezon City "to defend the popular mandate" bestowed upon them.

Over 5,000 placard-bearing Marcos loyalists staged a vigil Friday night outside the Asian Institute of Tourism where the session was to be held, vowing to defend those taking part from government interference, witnesses said.

Pro-Marcos demonstrators last week also erected barricades around a radio-television complex in Quezon City to protect a pro-Marcos radio commentator from alleged death threats.

Said Mr Pimentel: "It is our policy that the right of the people to dissent from the official line of the government should be protected as long as they do not resort to violence." Otherwise it would be the concern of the military and police, he added.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has said that the military will not break up the protests.

Mr Pimentel branded Monday's planned session as "an assembly of disgruntled elements of society who are entitled to their own opinion."

Mr Ople, who has split with Mr Marcos to form the Philippine Nationalist Party, told the forum that the first session of the rebel parliament will approve resolutions against the government's "preoccupation with vengeance."

These would annul the removal of mostly pro-Marcos local elected officials whom Mr Pimentel replaced with temporary appointees, restore the security of tenure of members of the judiciary, and urge wage hikes, Mr Ople added.

He accused the new administration of espousing "a policy it seems of vengeance and hatred to those who had supported Mr Marcos," and warned that Mr Marcos was being used as a "symbol" by the people to express their dissent.

He said that the government seem to be interested solely in reconciling with the communist-led National Democratic Front and with communist New People's Army guerrillas, in reference to Mrs Aquino's pledge to hold truce talks with rebels.

In defending Mrs Aquino's actions, Mr Cuenco said an independent nationwide survey revealed that 52 percent of the people supported the scrapping of the assembly while only 26 percent were against.

He added that the government would shortly appoint a 50-man commission to draft a new constitution, and that new local and legislative polls would be held late this year or in early 1987.

He said there was a prevailing sentiment in government favoring a return to a presidential form of government with strong institutions for checks and balances and a bicameral legislature.

AQUINO INTERVIEWED BY BUSINESS DAY COLUMNIST

HK101327 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 86 p 5

[Report on Interview with President Corazon Aquino by BUSINESS DAY columnist Ninez Cacho-Olivares on 1 April at the Malacanang guesthouse]

[Text] It's a P100,000-a-year job, gross, with a Palace thrown in as a bonus. The hours are long, its responsibilities are frightening and its problems, unbelievable. But every single time, whenever the job offer comes around, there are always takers, on a winner-take-all basis. Deals are made, lives are lost in the process, and millions are spent by the applicants as they vie to bag that P100,000-a-year job. Ridiculous? Not quite.

The pay may be dirt-cheap but the job brings with it awesome power and prestige. To land the job means becoming the Numero Uno in the land. The job is, of course, the presidency of the Philippines.

The job was up for grabs last February and there were two main applicants for the presidency. While the job imposes no qualifications except the bare minimum, one applicant, holding the position for the last 20 years, claimed world-class experience, while the other, a novice and a woman, could boast of nothing. All she offered was leadership by example, honesty and sincerity.

But the job went to Mrs. Corazon Aquino, a widow and a housewife with no prior experience in public service.

Today, for a sum of P293.49 a day, she is expected to solve the unemployment problem, alleviate the plight of the poor, bring down the prices of goods and services, get the economy going, crack the insurgency problem and in general reform and reconstruct our society to usher in a new political order that will strengthen and enhance freedom, justice and democracy.

An ordinary housewife working on a daily budget of P293.49 can only protest against the increasing prices of goods and services. Perhaps her contribution to solving the unemployment problem is to hire two, perhaps three servants. If she has to fight rebels, they are probably the hellions let loose in her household. While she may occasionally and perhaps rarely at that, get fidgety about economic conditions, her main concern really is how to keep her household running efficiently on such a stringent budget. Despite all these, though, it is the householdwife who usually sets her house in order.

Filipinos elevated a housewife to the presidency, and hired her to clean up the mess left by her predecessor and to set the nation's home in order. But the problems facing a housewife are nothing compared to the national problems facing the president of a country whose economy is in near-ruin, whose political order has gone awry and whose citizens are badly scarred by 14 years of misrule. The President cannot just come up to the citizens and kiss the hurt away.

But Mrs. Aquino does not intend to just kiss the hurt away. She realizes that she is no longer an ordinary housewife coping with ordinary household problems. She knows she is the President mandated by the people to set this troubled country in order.

Do the problems of the nation faze her? BUSINESS DAY asked President Aquino during a one-on-one interview at the Malacanang guest house last April 1.

The President gave a wry smile. "I will be less than honest if I say they don't. I knew there were problems, but I never knew the extent of the problems until I became President. But I went into this with my eyes open. During the first week I was eager to find all possible solutions to the problems. I tried to soak in everything all at once. I'd be up early, start the day at 8:30, and up at 9:30 in the evening and gosh! I'd even bring home papers. I was always flat out like a log."

She says she still keeps long hours. But now she appears to take things one at a time. She says, however, that she is not one to run away from problems, no matter how insurmountable and, perhaps, insoluble they seem. "Campaigning was a breeze in comparison to being president." But she vows that, just as she did during the campaign, she will give the presidency her all. "This way," she says. "I will have only myself to blame. And I will never be able to forgive myself." She adds however, that if, despite having done everything possible, despite having given her all, other forces conspire to change and alter events, then she could still live with her conscience, because, she says, she would have had honestly tried to do her best.

Any other neophyte ascending to power and position amid chaos and confusion and confronted with problems of such magnitude, would probably look harried and harassed, ready to chuck the job. But Mrs Aquino, a month-old on the job, still looked fresh, cool, collected and appeared ready to take on more responsibilities. "She is cool under pressure," one minister says of her. "She's a fast learner," says another.

Still, it had to be asked: "Can you hack it, Mrs Aquino?" BUSINESS DAY asked her pointedly. There was no hesitation at all on her part. "I can hack it," she replied, with a ring of steel in her voice. "I am determined to destroy all the unjust structures of the Marcos regime. I am determined to restore democracy in the country."

Persons who are close to her say that Mrs Aquino has a stubborn streak in her. Once she is determined to do something, there is very little that can stop her from doing it. "She can be obstinate when she sets her mind on something," a close Aquino adviser remarked.

Perhaps it was this drive and obstinacy that made her push herself at a dizzying pace during and after the campaign. She appeared determined enough to bring down the Marcos regime as she ignored the Comelec [Commission on Elections] count and the Batasan proclamation. Her stubborn streak was clear when she refused to heed U.S. President Reagan's call for her to cooperate with Marcos after the election. She gave Philip Habib that message, and proved a second time around that she had the support of the people as evidenced by the Luneta rally.

For a time, it seemed as though Mr Marcos and Mrs Aquino were locked in a do-or-die battle of wills. He wavered. He faltered. And as he stepped down, she stepped in.

In a space of a month, Mrs Aquino restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, ordered the release of political prisoners, bound herself to the Bill of Rights, transformed Malacanang into a museum and opened it up to the general public. She had also ordered the immediate reduction of oil prices, a most welcome break to the consumers but, apparently, a headache for her finance minister.

"At that first Cabinet meeting, I told Jimmy (Ongpin) I wanted the price of oil lowered as soon as possible. He was against the idea, because he said we needed the revenue. But I insisted on it. That was an immediate campaign promise and one I intended to keep. I told him, what good will all that revenue do if the government loses its credibility?" Needless to say, the president's will prevailed on that particular issue.

"How do you come to a decision?" BUSINESS DAY asked Mrs Aquino. "Do you decide one way or other in certain matters on gut feel or political instincts?"

Her style, she told BUSINESS DAY is to have her ministers and advisers come up with position papers. The pros and cons are discussed extensively. She listens to the arguments, studies the position papers, weighs the arguments, then makes the final decision. She says she tries to consult as many sectors as possible but stresses that while she relies on her advisers, she nevertheless makes her own decisions.

Her instincts, she says with a smile, sometimes come into play. At one meeting with foreign officials, she found the atmosphere much too formal and she sensed that even the officials felt the same way. "My instincts were right," she adds. One official drew her apart and asked her for an autograph for his son. "I said I could do better. I could give his son an authographed picture. In no time at all, the formal atmosphere vanished." Apparently, the other officials broke rank and also asked for autographs. "It was then much easier to talk about one of my plans to appeal to some private plantation owners to absorb some of the (rebel) returnees. The officials said that they could find some funding for this plan for rehabilitation of returnees."

Unlike her predecessor, President Aquino seems to prefer giving her Cabinet ministers a lot of authority, a lot of leeway. Isn't she worried that such authority may be abused or misused?

Apparently, this does not seem to worry her too much. "If charges (of abuse) are levelled against them, they know that I'll listen to their side too. But they also know that I'll confront them. They had better have their explanations ready when that time comes. They answer to me."

And if the charges are proven to be true, is she tough enough to dismiss them?

"As tough as any man can be," she replied, again with that ring of steel in her voice.

Mrs. Aquino today exudes confidence. Months before she threw her hat into the political ring, she told BUSINESS DAY that the presidency scared her. "What do I know about the presidency?" she asked. Today, after a month in the presidential saddle, she confidently says she can hack the job and seems determined enough to give the Filipino a better deal under her administration.

Mrs. Aquino has been called democracy's darling. She has also been called a dictator by some quarters. "They can call me anything. If they want to call me a dictator, fine. I won't stop them. But I am determined to restore democracy in our country, and I am just as determined to be a success."

If Mrs. Aquino is as determined as she sounds, she just might succeed, at that.

AQUINO PLEDGES TO STRENGTHEN LAND REFORM

BK110151 Manila PNA in English 0135 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 11 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday pledged to strengthen the land reform program to liberate the farmers from the shackles of landlordism. "Land reform is the most fundamental and far-reaching program of government for it addresses both the economic well-being and the dignity of many Filipinos," the president said.

The president made the statement in reply to queries about her government stand on land reform. She said "land reform is not just parcelling out lands as the Marcos regime was prone to think, but should completely involve training farmers on food production techniques and provision of needed tools to keep their farms productive."

COMMITTEE TO SCREEN CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION SET UP

BK110211 Manila PNA in English 0152 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 11 (PNA) -- President Corazon Aquino Friday created a committee to screen nominees to the constitutional commission. Designated head of the body was Justice Minister Nepali Gonzales.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the president wanted to complete as soon as possible the formation of the constitutional commission which will draft a new constitution. Under proclamation No. 3 issued by the president last month, the constitutional commission is to be completed in 60 days. It is to be composed of from 30 to 50 men and women of probity and independence.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY

HK100905 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin yesterday outlined a five-point economic policy thrust that will be pursued in the first year of the Aquino government:

Stabilization of the peso's exchange rate and the country's foreign exchange reserves; Containing inflation below the 10 percent level; Lowering interest rates "hopefully" to the 15 percent-20 percent range; Promoting a 2 percent economic growth this year; and implementing an agricultural restructuring program.

"Number one is that we will continue to stabilize the foreign exchange rate and the foreign exchange position of the Central Bank [CB]," Ongpin said in yesterday's press briefing. "I feel that this is absolutely essential if we are to maintain confidence. And I'm spending most of my time practically to address that area."

Among the major factors that Ongpin expects would help achieve this goal is the government's expectation that some \$600 million to \$700 million in official loans from multi-lateral agencies and foreign governments will be coming in within the year. Ongpin concurred with CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr.'s estimate that the CB will be able to build up its international reserves to \$2 billion within the year. He said the CB already experienced a huge boost in reserves in the first 10 banking days after President Aquino's assumption of power when \$370 million which was being held by banks and exporters was sold to the CB.

In a separate press briefing, Fernandez said he is "very optimistic" that pressure on the peso will be eased by the recently installed surveillance system for the country's imports since this will reduce the demand for blackmarket dollars that had triggered speculations on the exchange rate in the past.

Ongpin explained that the 10 percent inflation rate target for the year is likely to be hit because the January and February rates have been in the 3.6 percent to 4 percent level. While pointing out that he is hoping that interest rates within the year will go down to the 15 percent to 20 percent range, a decline in rates will come only after the CB strengthens its reserves. "We also have to make sure that the inflation rate stays in line."

Ongpin said the 2 percent growth rate target assumes that a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will provide a "growth budget." The finance minister explained that as a result of the P9-billion budget deficit for the first three months of the year, a P17-billion to P22-billion budget shortfall may be expected. This is premised on the assumption that P5 billion more in deficits will be incurred by the national government for the rest of the year and additional budgetary allocations for government financial institutions and corporations will be necessary.

He noted that the budget situation will become worse as a result of the drop in oil prices since a major portion of import duties comes from oil importations. He estimated that a shortfall of P3 billion in government revenues may be incurred because of the drop in oil prices.

Ongpin explained that the agricultural restructuring program will dismantle all of the "crony monopolies" set up by the Marcos administration and will involve shifting the agricultural sector's dependency on a few crops. Among the mechanisms that will be set up for agriculture is an "equity capital fund" that would provide foreign equity to Filipinos in agricultural joint ventures. This fund will be set up with financing from the World Bank, he said.

The finance minister said the government will be encouraging foreign private investments to supplement Filipino capital. He explained however that no changes in existing regulations will be made. "The problem (under the Marcos administration) was that one set of rules was applied to 'friends' while another set to others."

"We will insure that the same rules apply to everyone," the finance minister said. He noted however that "operational procedures" with regard to foreign investments will be changed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The finance minister said the government will be undertaking measures to encourage all Filipinos to bring back their dollar assets abroad. "There will be a lot of opportunities here that should encourage Filipinos abroad to invest in the country -- for instance (purchasing) the sequestered assets," he noted.

In terms of the country's relations with foreign creditors, the finance minister said the government expects to undertake the following before the end of June:

Draw down the last two tranches of the existing standby credit facility of the IMF amounting to 212 million special drawing rights (about \$230 million) as well as the last \$350 million of the loan from the country's commercial bank creditors. Ongpin however said "there is no assurance" that the IMF will allow the release of the remaining credit portion "because we are not in compliance with the performance criteria." He said the government had exceeded certain end-March performance criteria such as the ceilings on reserve money and the CB lendings to government financial institutions.

Negotiate another new IMF standby program. Ongpin said the old standby agreement that ends in June this year has been "far too constricted."

Reach agreements for the disbursement of \$600 million to \$700 million in grants and soft loans from multilateral agencies and foreign governments for budgetary and balance of payments support. He said that among these loans is a \$100-million loan from the Asian Development Bank at concessional rates which is expected to be approved on April 7, another \$100-million loan from the U.S. government's Agency for International Development, a \$69 million loan from the World Bank for funding Metropolitan waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) projects which is expected to be signed on April 12.

The ninth yen commodity loan amounting to Yen16.5 billion (about \$93 million) and the 13th yen package amounting to yen33 billion (\$184 million) from the Japanese Government is also expected to be approved in May, the finance minister said. He also explained that the government has already reached an agreement with the World Bank that the \$75-million second tranche of the Bank's Agricultural Inputs Loan will be applied retroactively to imports even dating back to 1985. The government has also obtained approval from the Japanese Government that the balance of \$80 million from the 12th yen package will be released.

Another major foreign exchange inflow amounting to \$214 million expected during the year, Ongpin said, will come through the acceleration of fund releases from the U.S. Government's economic support fund (ESF) consisting of \$120 million programmed for 1986 and \$94 million which had been programmed for 1985.

Ongpin yesterday emphasized that the finance ministry is not agreeable to proposals from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) that certain types of debts incurred under the Marcos regime will be repudiated. He said the final decision on the proposal will not be made through a vote in the Cabinet but by President Aquino. He emphasized that the principle he and CB Governor Fernandez will be adhering to is to "maintain positive relations with the IMF and all our creditors but to negotiate for liberalized terms in future restructuring agreements in order to permit economic growth."

"That is a big 'but,'" Ongpin said, "and we are under severe pressure from the Cabinet to deliver."

The Aquino government will have to negotiate for new restructuring agreements before the year ends. This will involve the extension of the \$3-billion revolving trade facility, official debts under the so-called Paris Club maturing after this year. Fernandez yesterday estimated that debts maturing in 1987-1990 that will be restructured will total \$6 to \$7 billion.

PIMENTEL, ONGPIN AGAIN CALLED ON TO RESIGN

HK110645 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Former Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza called for the resignation of Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr because his unfair practice in the appointment of officers-in-charge would jeopardize the reputation of the administration of President Corazon Aquino. According to Adaza, the action of the Ministry of Local Governments creates controversy.

Meanwhile, UNIDO Secretary General Rene Espina said that the retention of Minister of Finance Jaime Ongpin in the Cabinet is undesirable due to his alleged connection with Kokoy Romualdez.

FURTHER REPORTING ON AQUINO-WEINBERGER TALKS

HK101415 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 86 p 24

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday said the Reagan administration will offer economic and military aid to the Philippine government, but did not mention specific amounts.

In a 15-minute predeparture press conference held at the old Manila International Airport, the Pentagon chief said he expects a "strong infusion" of economic aid as well as "some assistance" to strengthen and modernize the Armed Forces.

The Reagan administration presented to Congress in February a total military and economic aid package for 1987 worth \$227.9 million. The breakdown is as follows: \$50 million for foreign military sales (FMS), \$50 million for the military assistance program (MAP); \$2.2 million for the international military education and training program (IMET), \$95 million for the economic support fund (ESP), \$23 million for development assistance, and \$7.7 million for "Public Law 480."

President Corazon C. Aquino and Weinberger discussed "types of aid" which the Philippine government "feels are essential." Weinberger said, "it is essential to have both... with emphasis on economic aid."

Aquino and Weinberger met for 30 minutes yesterday. For her part, the President expressed her appreciation for the U.S. government's show of concern for the Philippine's needs, which, according to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, Mrs Aquino identified as "massive economic aid from all friendly sources."

Mrs Aquino also told Weinberger that she has yet to prove that the peaceful revolution waged by the people to put her in the presidency was the wiser course and that it will particularly be in the area of economic performance by which her government will be judged.

The U.S. defense secretary brought with him a letter of personal greetings and congratulations from President Ronald Reagan. Weinberger also said the future of the American military bases was not an issue he discussed with Mrs Aquino. In an interview with NBC's "Weekend Nightly News" Monday morning, he said: "The issue is settled. She (Mrs Aquino) said many times that she wants the bases to stay, and we'll discuss them in 1991. So I don't plan to get into it at all ...Certainly there's no suggestion of any linkage either."

Weinberger arrived Sunday night and was billeted at the MacArthur suite of the Manila Hotel. He met yesterday with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos after which he proceeded to the office of Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel and then to Malacanang Palace. His 18-hour visit was capped by a luncheon at the Manila Peninsula Hotel hosted by Enrile and attended by military reformists, U.S. Embassy officials, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base commanders and key official of the defense ministry and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. The guests, who brought along their wives, totaled 90.

The 10-man Weinberger party included Assistant Defense Secretary for Intelligence Security Affairs Richard Armitage; Assistant Defense Secretary of Public Affairs Robert Sims; Defense Security Assistant Agency Director Lt Gen Philip Gast; Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs John Monjo; and Rear Adm. Anthony Less, assistant deputy director, political and military affairs.

Enrile escorted Weinberger and his group to Malacanang.

Weinberger left at 2:30 p.m. yesterday on board a non-commercial airplane.

Weinberger described his visit as a "very fine" one and referred to Enrile as an "old friend." He also said he "enjoyed very much" his talk with Mrs Aquino. The theme of their talks, he said, was the "simple message" that the U.S. is looking for ways to be helpful to the new government.

The U.S. defense secretary said there is a "good chance" the U.S. Congress will approve the aid because "there is a very good atmosphere, a reservoir of goodwill,"

Weinberger also said during the press conference that he views the insurgency as a "serious problem."

Sources in the Defense Ministry said Weinberger's visit was part of an agreement between the Pentagon and the local Defense Ministry for continued "ministerial level discussions." Enrile visited the Pentagon in 1982.

Weinberger was met by anti-U.S. pickets at the airport Sunday night, at Malacanang Palace, the U.S. Embassy and at the Manila Peninsula Hotel. A demonstration led by representatives of various nationalist groups as well as faculty members of the University of the Philippines [UP] and Ateneo University greeted Weinberger and his party when they arrived for lunch at the Manila Peninsula Hotel.

UP professor Ed Garcia, who is also secretary-general of the Lakas ng Sambayana (or Cory Aquino's People's Power), who was among the demonstrators at Makati, said they are urging the U.S. to extend economic aid without strings attached instead of military assistance.

Garcia also called Weinberger as the author of intervention in Nicaragua and in some African countries as well as the "father of nuclear death."

Another demonstrator, Nikki Coseteng from a militant women's group, said they are calling for an "absolute scrap-out of the U.S. military bases in the country." According to her, "the Weinberger visit is not a friendly visit since the U.S. Government never sends visitors here without ensuring that there is something in it for their own interests."

AQUINO WANTS MORE ECONOMIC, LESS MILITARY AID

HK101405 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 86 p 16

[Text] The United States government is being asked to reduce its military aid package to the Philippines and channel funds intended for such aid to the Aquino government's economic recovery program instead. President Aquino herself has told recent U.S. officials who have called on her that she prefers more economic rather than military assistance.

Of the \$228.4 million requested for fiscal year 1987 by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the Philippines from the U.S. Congress, \$102.2 million is meant for military assistance while \$125.7 million will go to economic aid.

Recent U.S. civilian and government officials who visited Manila have indicated that the U.S. Congress will most likely be persuaded to approve bigger amounts than those requested for the Philippines on account of the non-violent removal of the two-decade authoritarian rule of ex-President Marcos. Such aid increases are more likely to be considered if the Philippine government commits itself to implement economic, political and military reforms, they said.

Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs John C. Monjo for one has said that should a review by the U.S. Government of current conditions in the Philippines show that the Aquino government's needs exceed the amounts asked for approval, an increase in Philippine aid allocation will be urged in Congress.

Munjo is now in Manila with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for talks with President Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel among others.

While the specifics of the Weinberger agenda in Manila have not been disclosed, local militant groups see his visit here as part of the U.S. Government's response to President Aquino's call for much-needed assistance from the international community for the country's economic recovery program. It is likely that Weinberger would present President Aquino with an aid package which includes military assistance for the Philippine's New Armed Forces, according to officials of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New People's Alliance] Metro-Manila-Rizal chapter.

It is safe to assume, they said, that such an aid package would be designed to facilitate the formation of a more professional and efficient military apparatus for counter-insurgency which is contrary to the President's call for national unity.

The militant organization views with suspicion the U.S. government's apparently urgent interest in Philippine policy, especially on internal security in relation to local American businesses and the U.S. military bases here. That suspicion is heightened by Bayan's perceived contradictions in the objectives of the Philippines and U.S. governments. "The Filipino is striving to overcome his abject poverty and massive unemployment while the U.S. is pushing for the protection and enhancement of its strategic military and economic interests," they said.

They also pointed out that the Reagan government is "the same government that consistently supported the Marcos dictatorship throughout the martial law years and abetted the violence and pillaging which was widespread in the Marcos era.

In that vein, Bayan is asking the government to oppose U.S. military aid schemes and other policies detrimental to the country's quest for genuine economic reconstruction and social progress. The Bayan officials said they support the Aquino government's call for national unity and efforts to rebuild the country.

LABOR DISPUTE CONTINUING PROBLEM AT U.S. BASES

HK120722 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 86 p 22

[Text] The labor dispute at Clark and Subic bases is not yet over. A general agreement forged recently by the American and Philippine panels in the Joint Labor Committee (JLC) will still have to be discussed today. The JLC meet is expected to be tense after both sides have threatened retaliatory actions.

The meeting among US military officials, the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations, US Embassy and the labor ministry will spark debates on how much and how soon the benefits will be given. "It's a tense situation," said labor Deputy Minister Carmelo C. Noriel who heads the Philippine panel. He noted that the "mechanics" of the seven-point pact of JLC would still have to be threshed out, and that the US military officials and the federation officials differ in views.

One of the issues for debate is the revision of the retirement benefit plan aimed at replacing the severance pay, the only item in proposed collective bargaining agreement rejected by US officials which prompted the 22,000-strong federation to call the strike.

At present, the retirement plan applies to a worker who has rendered 55 years of service with 30 years of creditable service. The base unions are proposing a decrease in the years of service to 50 and in creditable service, to 20 years. Management, has not yet made known its position on this.

Rice subsidy is another issue. Initial discussions between the two panels have pegged the subsidy to one cavan every quarter for every worker. Whether the rice is convertible to cash or not is to be settled.

When these benefits will take effect is still another question since the new CBA will still have to be signed on April 15.

One of the parties which takes a tough stand on any of these issues is expected to face retaliation from the other. According to BUSINESS DAY sources, the US might insist to declare the striking workers' work stoppage as absence without leave (AWOL) despite the agreement of the US to a pact signed April 1 by the JLC to seriously consider changing the status to "leave without pay."

The US panel may also question the legality of the strike and the barricades. It can also withdraw recognition of the federation as the sole bargaining agent of Filipino workers in the bases and the file specific criminal charges against striking workers.

On the other hand, the Filipino workers have similarly warned filing criminal charges against the US officials for the violent incident last March 21. The incident resulted in the stabbing of six workers.

The possibility of another strike being called by the base workers is not unlikely. Sources said if another strike is called, it will be bigger than before because the federation can call on the cause-oriented groups to assist it in pressing for its demands.

ENRILE, RAMOS ISSUE CONFLICTING ORDERS

HK101513 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Apr 86 p 1

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] Conflicting management styles of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos have resulted in contradictory directives from both officials to field commanders, military officers said yesterday.

Enrile likes to give his orders, especially the urgent ones, through telephones, with himself or his senior aides talking directly to the officer(s), the same style used by ousted AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Gen. Fabian Ver and his boss, Ferdinand Marcos, sources said.

Ramos, on the other hand, always gives directives in writing, the more urgent ones relayed through radio messages, with several copies.

Due to communication foulup, and also because Enrile sometimes does not consult Ramos and vice versa, field commanders receive different, sometimes conflicting, orders from the two, the sources said.

The latest foulup and easily the biggest, the sources said, was when constabulary troopers were sent Friday to guard the Philippine Communication Satellite (Philcomsat) compound in Tanay, Rizal.

A certain Colonel Bello, an aide of Enrile, called up the commander of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers in Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, ordering him to pull out the two platoons of soldiers guarding the Philcomsat compound.

The soldiers were about to leave the compound when another order, this time a radio message from the AFP headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo, ordered the commander, Brig. Gen. Ramon Montano, to send troops to Philcomsat. Montano followed Ramos' order, which was followed by a radio message, sources said. [sentence as published]

Last month, the Office of the AFP Adjutant General ordered the transfer of an officer but this was superseded by a ministry order assigning the same officer to another province. The officer followed the ministry order, which was said to be prepared by Enrile aides.

RAMOS VISITS ILOCOS NORTE, REFUTES UNREST RUMORS

HK101045 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] There is no truth to the rumor that the counterrevolutionary forces loyal to deposed President Marcos are planning to launch a counterattack against the present government and its new armed forces. This was fathered by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos when he visited yesterday Laoag City and Batac, Ilocos Norte, the hometown of Marcos. That story from Jun Francisco.

[Begin recording] Instead of a hostile crowd, Gen Ramos and party was treated to a rousing welcome by a throng of smiling people of Laoag City and Batac. In camp one, Laoag City, Gen Ramos led officers assigned in the area in an early morning road-run. Later he conferred with local officials, led by newly-appointed officer in charge Governor Castro Raval and Mayor Tony Valenzuela of Paoay. In his talks with civilian authorities, Gen Ramos underscored the need for reconciliation to foster unity and teamwork so that the productive units of society, like the farmers, small fishermen [as heard] can pursue their livelihood. He also emphasized that illegally possessed firearms in the hands of unauthorized persons is a thorn in the attainment of national reconciliation. He appealed that these firearms should be surrendered to the authorities. In Batac, the chief of staff paid his last respects to his favorite [word indistinct], the late Ambassador Casimiro Valdez. [end recording]

OPLE RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF NEW PARTY

HK120526 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas Ople has resigned as chairman of the provisional central committee seeking to unite the followers of the former ruling KBL Party. His resignation came as a result of an opinion expressed by the Marcos Loyalists criticizing his statement against the deposed president. Ople recommended former Batasan speaker Nicanor Yniguez as his successor.

TOLENTINO WARNED NOT TO INTERFERE IN GOVERNMENT

BY140729 Manila PNA in English 0705 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 14 (PNA) -- Local Governments Minister Aquilino T. Pimentel today warned former MP Arturo M. Tolentino (KBL, Manila) not to interfere in governmental affairs of the Aquino administration after taking his oath of office as vice-president elect otherwise he may be detained.

Pimentel also cautioned pro-Marcos supporters that "they can do their thing" but should not resort to violence lest the police and the military would arrest them.

The former MP from Misamis Oriental issued this warning in today's "Kapihan sa Manila" breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel. "They have the right to disagree. But when the security of the public would be at stake, the government will step in to quell the violence they may bound to make," Pimentel said.

He was alluding to the some 40,000 people who massed at the Rizal Park and in front of Channel 7 on Epifanio de Los Santos in Quezon City throwing their support behind former President Marcos.

In the case of Tolentino, who has been insisting that he was the duly-elected vice president in the February polls, Pimentel said he (Tolentino) may go about with his proclamation but he would not intervene in governmental affairs. If he does, Pimentel warned, "I will order his arrest and have him confined at the Mandaluyong mental hospital or have him detained in a military reservation."

Pimentel's curt remarks drew a sharp rejoinder from former MP Blas F. Ople (KBL, Bulacan) who described them as one of "moral arrogance." Ople, who was formerly labor minister under the Marcos regime, defended Tolentino in fighting for his rights.

Tolentino earlier said that he was ready to accept all the ridicule and mockery that may be foisted upon him in challenging the constitutionality of the Aquino government and while pursuing his legal battle as to who were the real winners in the last elections.

Ople chided Pimentel for his vociferousness, adding that the latter's attitude is "characteristic" among officials of the new government.

MARCOS LOYALISTS HOLD VIGIL IN SUPPORT OF BATASAN

HK140544 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] A former KBL member of parliament said the reconvening of the Batasang Pambansa this afternoon is in accordance with the mandate given to them last February 15. Former assemblyman Manuel Garcia of Davao said that when they adjourned last February 15, the lawmakers agreed to reopen session today. Garcia said the proceedings will continue as scheduled despite the absence of opposition lawmakers as 91 KBL members are sufficient to pass the required quorum. [Garcia recording indistinct]

In a related development, some 7,000 supporters of deposed President Marcos are now holding vigil in front of the Asian Institute of Tourism [AIT]. The vigil was started last night in support of the rebel parliament scheduled to reconvene this afternoon. The Marcos loyalists marched all the way to the AIT from the Quirino grandstand at the Luneta where they held a rally yesterday afternoon.

During the rally, they reaffirmed their loyalty to the ousted president who is now in Honolulu. Colonel Jose Daui, Quezon City police chief, met with marchers at the Welcome Rotonda at 8 o'clock last night and appealed to them to carry out their march peacefully last night. There was no violence reported as of this morning.

SALONGA LAUDS U.S. AID ON MARCOS PAPERS

BK130532 Manila PNA in English 0421 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Manila April 13 (PNA) -- Jovito Salonga, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government Saturday said the U.S. State Department had turned over to him papers previously considered "personal" by customs authorities in Honolulu, Hawaii. He said the turnover was a "breakthrough."

Salonga also expressed appreciation to three U.S. officials who played a key role in turning over the Marcos papers to the commission. They are U.S. State Department Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, Deputy Assistant Secretary John Munjo and Philippine desk director John Maisto.

If it were not for them, Salonga said, the Aquino Government would still be litigating all these documents with Marcos in Honolulu.

Meanwhile, President Aquino has promised Japanese Diet members of Japan Socialist Party led by assemblyman Ishi Inoue that her government would cooperate in the current probe of kickbacks and commission allegedly paid by Japanese corporations and trading companies to Marcos. She said she may request Salonga to go to Japan and meet Japanese authorities.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS GROUP VISITS MANILA

Meets With Laurel

HK090527 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] A five-man delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons is in the country for a 3-day visit. The delegation is headed by Member of Parliament Sir Anthony [name indistinct]. He said the group will find out how the British Government can best help the Philippines. Yesterday, the delegation conveyed to President Aquino that Great Britain will increase its aid to the new government.

Meantime, Vice President Salvador Laurel said that to attain freedom and democracy, we have to build the bridge towards political stability. He said the new government hopes to make this bridge as short as possible. Laurel, who is also foreign affairs minister, spoke to the visiting members of the British House of Commons. Marilou Linggad reports:

[Begin Linggad recording] And we will be able to achieve this, the vice president said, once a Constitution is written, ratified by the people, and elections held. Vice President Laurel said all these steps will enable us to achieve a constitutional democracy. The primary aim of the government at the moment is to achieve political stability. Once this is achieved, Laurel said, it will erase all doubts and speculations of a coup. [end recording]

Predict Better Relations

HK091529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 9 (AFP) -- Visiting MP's from the House of Commons Wednesday predicted increased British investments in the Philippines as they lavished praise on the new government of President Corazon Aquino.

Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee led by Chairman Sir Anthony Kershaw also told a news conference after a three-day fact-finding mission that they saw increased co-operation between the governments of the two countries. "I think that it is far more likely that they will invest now. I am quite sure British investors will look much more confidently in this country," Mr Kershaw said.

On British aid to the Philippines, whose economy is in a shambles after a popular revolt ended 20 years of rule by strongman Ferdinand Marcos six weeks ago, Mr. Kernshaw said Britain was "not too sure" about how its aid was used by the past regime. "We hope it will be increased," he said, but stressed that it was likely to remain in the form of technical cooperation centered on agriculture.

The MP's said they were speaking in their individual capacities until they put out a formal report, but were unanimous in praise for Mrs. Aquino. Labour MP Nigel Spearing said he was impressed by the "accountability and visibility" of officials of the new government.

Conservative MP Peter Thomas said the largely peaceful Philippine revolt never happened anywhere and "will never happen again" and said foreign governments should realize "how important it is that she should succeed." "She should be given every support," he added.

Conservative MP Ivan Lawrence said he met "purposeful" cabinet ministers who were optimistic about the country's future despite the problems, and "everybody is working to get back to democratic government as quickly as possible." "You're bound to succeed," he said.

Asked about Mrs. Aquino's assumption of sweeping powers and abolition of the National Assembly under a provisional constitution, with a vow to hold elections under a new charter within a year, Mr. Kershaw said: "I don't think freedom depends on a constitution." He cited Britain's lack of a formal constitution, and said what was needed was a "democratic spirit" which he said he found in the Philippines. "We feel that she will act in a democratic way," he said. "I have no doubt that she pays tremendous attention to the good of the people."

Trade with Britain has been in the Philippines' favor since 1980. In 1985, Manila enjoyed a surplus of 85.6 million pounds out of total trade of 274 million pounds, a British Embassy statement here said. There were no figures immediately available on the level of British aid and investments in the Philippines.

LEFTIST LEADERS ADDRESS MILITANT UNION

HK101529 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[By Sandra de Jesus]

[Text] An official of a militant labor group earlier tagged by the previous administration as "communist" warned yesterday against the danger of a "real" revolution to be staged by what he called the "oppressed labor" unless the Aquino government recognizes the workers' rights and welfare.

Rolando Olalia, chairman of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU], told a huge gathering of KMU members at the St. Scholastica's College that unless the government redirects its programs and directions towards a true change in the society, especially the promotion of the rights and welfare of the workers, a "true" revolution, not the "resolution of the rich and the military" during the four-day struggle in February, will break out. Olalia said had Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos not "defected," the scheduled Feb. 26 KMU general strike could have claimed real victory of the Filipino people. He branded Enrile, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Gov. Jose Fernandez as "opportunist."

Also present at the KMU symposium were former Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Jose Ma. Sison, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, former Development Academy of the Philippines vice president Horacio "Boy" Maroles and CPP vice chairman and top NPA leader Bernabe Buscayno.

Sison warned that unless the government solves the basic problems now besetting the country, the administration he said, will either resort to "anti-communist" moves to cover up for its shortcomings or call a "dictatorship." Sison, who has resumed working as associate professor of the University of the Philippines, said "if we used to have one dictator in the person of Mr. Marcos, we can now expect another one, and that is President Aquino."

Sanchez, on the other hand, reiterated his previous stand that he would not cease fighting against multi-nationals in the country "exploiting labor," emphasizing that the MOLE's [Ministry of Labor and Employment] policies and programs will always be "pro-labor." He assured the workers that for as long as he is the labor minister, every workers' rights will be recognized and not those of the foreigners. He said the ministry also recognizes the workers' right to strike, which he said, is their only instrument to air their grievances.

CEASE-FIRE WITH MNLF 'NOW IN FULL EFFECT'

HK130416 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The cease-fire agreement signed by the Armed Forces and the MNLF on 9 April is now in full effect. This was announced by Armed Forces Southern Command chief Brigadier General Magno. Gen Magno issued the announcement shortly after he met with leaders of the MNLF reformist faction, led by Macapanton Abbas and Commander (Dante Indiara), chief of staff of the Bangsa Moro Army.

The MNLF reformist faction, one of the three major MNLF groups in Mindanao, led by Abbas and Dimas Pundato, who is based in Malaysia, is in favor of autonomy. The other two MNLF groups are the Salamat faction, known as the fundamentalist faction, and the Nur Misuari faction based in Libya, which favors complete independence of the region. Magno said the truce is a positive step toward peace and the final solution of the Mindanao problem.

LABOR MINISTER CLARIFIES VIEWS ON MULTINATIONALS

HK101527 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 5 Apr 86 p 8

[By Mariane Go]

[Text] Left-leaning Labor Minister Augusto "Bobit" Sanchez yesterday clarified that he was not entirely against multinational corporations but merely wanted more protection and benefits for Filipinos who work for these American imperialist interest.

Sanchez made these remarks at a press conference yesterday to allay fears in the business community generated by his radical views. He claimed he was "quoted out of context" by a morning newspaper which attributed to Sanchez the statement that multinationals "would bring no good to the Philippine economy as they are only interested in one thing: Capital."

He said he was not against foreign investors entering the country, but added that foreign investors should respect the rights of Filipinos and accept the conditions imposed on them (investors) by the government.

Sanchez did not say if his beliefs reflected Corazon Aquino's policies.

Members and officers of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday were alarmed over Sanchez's public statement against multinationals. They said if his statements were official policy, efforts by the business community to woo capital investments that would eventually translate into new jobs would go to naught.

The minister's statement will "drive a wedge between the owners of the country's productive assets and labor."

Aurelio Periquet, Jr., pro-American president of the Philippines Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), said Sanchez statements were divisive. They might fan hatred and worsen industrial unrest, he said. Already, strikers are refusing to follow return to work orders as they have been emboldened not only by "people power" but also by Sanchez's stance.

Periquet recalled that President Corazon Aquino, during her campaign, had promised local businessmen that free enterprise would prevail and that the government would support, instead of compete with the private sector.

But the more nationalist entrepreneurs in the business community questioned the propriety of the PCCI taking up the cudgels for foreign multinationals.

Periquet called on Sanchez to clarify if his statements were his personal views or government policy. Government policies at this time should attract, not discourage, capital investments said Periquet.

Ceferino Follosco, PCCI vice president, for his part, said Sanchez was frightening away prospective investors. Businessmen are again adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude, although he added that generally, the business community would cooperate with the new government. There is no friction so far, he said.

Short of demanding Sanchez's ouster, Periquet said the "growing misunderstanding" between the business community and the labor sector would make it difficult for businessmen to work well with Sanchez.

Difficulties are bound to arise between Sanchez and the local businessmen who up to now have not yet met with the new labor minister to discuss a "modus vivendi."

Dr. Felix Maramba, Jr., PCCI past president, also said the euphoria over the installation of Aquino had left a "haze" on the business community and the new government officials. "In fact there have been no clear-cut policies; instead there is more confusion," said Maramba.

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